When Shaw Came To Town

How Two Rajas Got Interview

By RADHAKRISHNAN

"I WOULD rather have the devil as my son than you. I shall ask the Captain to put you in irons and throw you overboard."

It was Bernard Shaw speaking—one of his usual greetings to me during his week's stay in Bombay.

"The Empress of Britain", Canadian-Pacific crack liner, dropped anchor in the roadstead in the Bombay harbour opposite the Gateway of India early morning, of a day in 1933. After sunrise the newspaper reporters and a few prominent men met G.B.S. in the lounge of the ship. Among them prominently was Sir Mokshagundam Visweswarayya, the eminent industrialist and retired Dewan of Mysore.

The late "Mali" then of the Free Press Journal sketched G.B.S. and obtained his autograph. Press photographers snapped the group. Then the party left for the shore.

In Shaw's Cabin

I had remained on shore the while and after the party had landed at Apollo Bunder, I went aboard. At the top of the gangway alongside the towering ship was Inspector Achrekar of the City Police C.I.D. who aked my press-pass. After having a round of the ship and after admiring the humorous designs and drawings by Heath Robinson on the panels of the ship's bar-room, I went below deck. I found out the cabin of G.B.S., tipped the steward in charge and went into the cabin of the famous man for a look-see.

A large-cabin, with a double bedstead; and a man's shelf, was sparsely but luxuriously furnished. There was a big and powerful pair of binoculars lying without its case on one of the beds Fresh flowers were lending colour to the whole room in a flower vase. A young girl's photo was adorning the mantel-shelf in a frame. But particularly there were a few books in a pile strewn about on the cot.

Atya Begum's Party

Atya Begum, whom many will remember for her periodical parties, the centre of a galaxy of Bombay socialites, gave one such party in honour of the great wit. Shri Anantrai Pattani, now retired Dewan of Bhavnagar and son of the late Sir Prabashankar Pattani, escorted G.B.S. from the ship and back after the party. The guests had assembled in the lovely garden terrace, overlooking Backbay, of the bautiful Mogul-style red-stoned mansion, the "Aniwani Raafat" on top of the Ridge Road on Malabar Hill.

A "Radha-Krishna" dance had been arranged and as the arrival of the great man was announced, the gathered assembly slowly trooped into the hall chosen for the exhibition of the dance, and took their seats on the chairs arranged all along the sides of the walls.

It was at this party that the hostess of the occasion loudly rebuked and upbraided one of the beautiful lady guests present, because she sat in the chair next to G.B.S., inasmuch as that particular chair was meant to be occupied by the hostess, the presiding deity of the evening. The lovely lady, scintillating in diamonds and rubies, clad in a silken saree with gold lace borders, burst out into tears right in the centre of the Assembly as she slowly moved out of the room.

G.B.S. who was seated in his chair next to the lady, watched the whole scene quietly and bent his head down for some minutes. The poor man, great as he was, chief guest as he hapened to be, was in an awkward position at this outburst of the hostess.

Pansupari

In the middle of the "Radhakrishna dance" as it was being gracefully enacted, G.B.S. got up and started walking away. The hostess and a couple of others went and persuaded him to stay on yet a while. G.B.S. halted at the doorway and continued watching the show when "attar" and pansupari were brought to him. G.B.S. just rubbed a little of the "attar" perfume on the back of his hand and smelt it and laughed out saying "it differs in smell from the Paris perfumes." Regarding pansupari, he toyed with a pan-pa ti for a while but kept it back. He asked of one of the other guests as to the nature of its ingredients, as to why it was being taken, and the nature of the after-effects on the system I: was explained to him that it was a digestive peculiar to Eastern countries and the information was also conveyed to him that the whole mouth and the entire lips of the user of a pan-patti immediately turned to a deepened colour. Immediately he laughed out and guffawed and exclaimed "Ha! ha! I see, the lip-rouge for the males!"

I was sketching him the while, as I was standing by his side, and as he left shortly after, I gave the sketch to him in the car, asking him to autograph it. He took the sketch from me looked at it and threw it back on my face amidst his own loud laughter as he drove away.

Another day I watched G.B.S. and Mrs. Shaw lunching in the ship's dining room, from my position outside the glass-doors. Luncheon over, he was partaking of various nuts and cracking walnuts in between. Luncheon over they came out and got into the lift to go up to their cabin. I also slipped into the lift along with them. As the lift slowly ascended I started sketching G.B.S. who was just by my side. Suddenly G.B.S. narrowed his brows and looked at me: Hey! what are you doing there he called out and looked over at my sketch. Immediately muttering something he snatched the sketch and the sheaf of papers and throwing it down left the lift, as it stopped.

Picking up the fallen papers I immediately followed them closely. As I entered the cabin after them, Mrs. Shaw, who was just ahead of me, suddenly turned round pushed me out, hammered me with her parasol and banged the door in my face.

Shah's Tactics

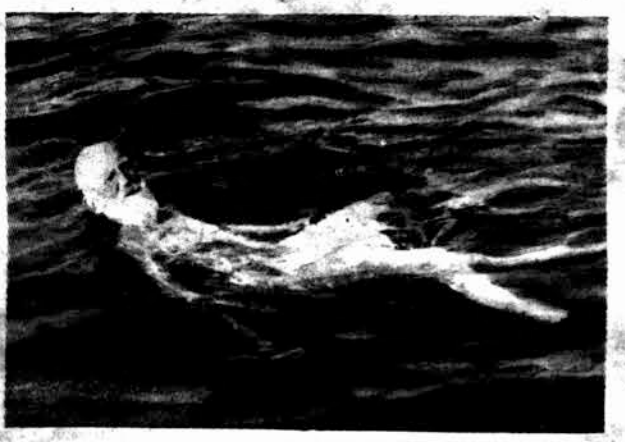
The late lamented D. C. Shah was very well known in the city as a film critic, press reporter and publicity man. He was collecting all Shavian sparks and sayings to publish in book form to be called "Shaviana" by D. C. Shah. So when G.B.S. himself visited Bombay it was a godsend to him. From the day G.B.S. arrived till the day he left, a week later, D. C. Shah stuck to G.B.S. like a leech. Every morning, G.B.S used to take a Victoria and go rambling round the city. D C Shah would follow him in another Victoria. When G.B.S. got down at the Museum or any other such place, D C Shah would quietly get down and be with G.B.S. moving with him. Thus unobtrusively he wriggled himself into the great man's confidence without the latter's suspicions of D C Shah being a press-man being roused. This shadowing ultimately got for D C Shah an exclusive interview from the travelling sphinx from Ayot St. Lawrence.

G.B.S. in the afternoons used to go up to the top deck and with Mrs. Shaw by his side spend the evening in deck-chairs with a book in his hand. Visitors in search of him used to be turned away by the cabin steward with the remark that G.B.S. had gone to the Chief Justice's house with my friends, without let or hindrance.

On and off in the evening I used to go up and sit on the deck by the side of G.B.S.'s deck-chair and go on asking him questions about this and that as it struck me.

Once I asked him if Col. Lawrence of Arabia fame was related to him and if it were true that he had adopted the name of Shaw—Air Craftsman Shaw—as a mark of their relationship. Immediately he laughed out and turning to Mrs. Shaw both looked at each other and laughed for sometime in a good-natured way.

'NO HURRY' IS THE MOTTO



Rendered grotesque by refraction of light in water George Bernard Shaw swimming at ease while spending a holiday in the South of France.

The Raja's Envoy

On a Saturday, a day previous to the ship's departure from the harbour, I was going to the ship in the evening, seated in a motor launch. A Maharashtrian gentleman was seated on another bench, wearing a bright new Maharashtrian scarlet-coloured 'pugree'. I asked him if he were going aboard the ship. He said he was and that he had to see George Bernard Shaw. Enquiring of him whether he had a ship's entry pass, I found he had none. When he told me that he could get one from the ship's agents the next day and come over later, I pointed out to him that the ship was leaving the next day viz., Sunday, evening and that the ship's agents' office would be closed for the day; the poor man was thunderstruck. It seems his master was bent upon meeting G.B.S. and had sent this gentleman, his secretary, to arrange the meeting. I called up for details. The Raja Saheb of Bhor and the (late) chief of Ichalkaranji were anxious to meet G.B.S. and the private secretary of Bhor was this gentleman. I thought I might help these people. So I told the secretary to stick to me and that I would take him to G.B.S. on the ship's deck. I took him over as my guest and taking him up to the sun-deck—the top deck—I led him to G.B.S. and introduced him to the great man as the Raja of Bhor's secretary. Shaw got up shook hands and after complimenting fixed it up that the Rajas should come over by the 3rd launch service and meet him.

The next morning I went up to Sardar Griha and escorted Their Highnesses to the "Empress of Britain." Shaw was in the lounge and he was profusely garlanded, as also Mrs. Shaw by the visitors who also presented some books to the great man. After some time we all left together by a shore-launch. The Rajas took each in his album, G.B.S.'s autograph. Just then I started sketching again. The eagle eye of G.B.S. at-once caught me and he started moving towards me. I said "Mr. Shaw you are like a father to me! Why do you get angry?" "I would rather have the devil as my son than you. I shall ask the captain to put you in irons and throw you overboard", was the retort from G.B.S. as I started moving away from him, to save my sketch.

Mrs. Shaw was very much against being photographed and if she saw anybody trying to snap her she used to put up her fan to hide her face.

The ship had stayed one week in the city, during which, most of the passengers had gone by train to New Delhi and Agra and returned after sightseeing.

So, on Sunday night, as I sat in the Taj Mahal Hotel soda-fountain, at about 9 p.m. the "Empress of Britain" slowly steamed out of the harbour leaving a stream of wash in her wake even as George Bernard Shaw had left a string of memories in his trail.

The Bombay Chronicle

RED HOUSE, PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POST BOX No. 322 TEL. No. 22037.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs 40	Rs 40	Rs 65
6 months	„ 21	„ 21	„ 35
3 months	„ 11	„ 11	„ 18
1 month	„ 4	„ 4	

★

SUNDAY EDITION

To be subscribed for not less than six months

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
1 year	Rs 13	Rs 13	Rs 23
6 months	„ 7	„ 7	„ 12

Copies will not be sent by V P P

FOREIGN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

India Must Cultivate Climate For Rapid Industrialisation

BY C. K. ZIMMER,

former technical adviser to the Government of Czechoslovakia.

FOR some time daily newspapers and various periodicals throughout the world have been publishing to an increasing extent reports concerning economic and technical aid for under-developed countries. The United Nations Economic and Social Council, President Truman's Point-Four Programme, the International Bank for Recovery and Development, the Export-Import Bank, the Economic Co-operation Administration for the Far East/ECAFE/, the Technical Aid Board of the Commonwealth and other institutions are actively planning aid programmes, and there is no doubt that results and developments will be forthcoming in an hitherto unanticipated degree in the very near future.

The main share of the help will go to Latin America and especially to South Asia, and it may be assumed that India will be prominent in any South Asian programme. Depending on the most urgent needs of the individual countries, the building of dams and power plants, the rationalization of methods of irrigation and agriculture, the development of natural resources and industrial development will receive attention and assistance in capital equipment and "know-how."

Speed Up Production

As far as industrial manufacturing is concerned, new tools and methods of production are useless and may even result in a reduction of previous output, if the staff which has to use them is not prepared mentally and psychologically for the task.

The widespread supposition that the output of a mechanized device or production process does not depend on the conscientiousness of the attending or participating worker as much as on improvement in the technical methods is wrong.

In feeding material to any machine, proper control must be exercised over tolerances, temperatures, speed of the motions, and the consequent products. Interruptions and irregularities have to be removed. An incapable attendant often upsets the whole production process, especially when only a few units are employed, with resulting repercussions on the amortisation and sales programme of the enterprise. If this inadequate unit or man is a part of a synchronized set-up, the damage is so much the greater.

Facile Charge

The inadequacy of the training and psychological development of staff personnel is responsible for a considerable deficiency within at least some branches of industry as it exists today in South Asia and India. Fortunately, this deficiency is not irreparable, because it can be corrected largely by concentration on the education of management personnel, which in turn will have its effect on the more intractable labour force.

My experience in large and small industrial enterprises in the United States, Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, the Near East and lately in India, leads me to believe that the often heard, easy explanation for industrial misfortune, which is that Indian labour is unfit for advanced industrial work, should not be accepted.

At the present stage of development in education and standards of living, it is hardly fair to expect the Indian worker to match the American or Western European worker in ability and productivity. However, in my opinion, the Indian factory worker is not in any respect inferior to the average worker of Eastern Europe, where hundreds of thousands of unexperienced labourers have been shifted from backward areas to man rapidly expanding new industries or to replace staffs of industries which, for political reasons, had been expelled or moved to foreign countries.

Human Element

Perhaps the most important cause of the qualitative and quantitative inefficiency of Indian industrial labour is the failure of management to properly understand the human element in their relations with their workmen. Manufacturers, managers, and a large part of the clerical staff disregard completely this very important factor. Deriving probably from the traditional caste system, the management and supervisors disdain labour to such an extent that they consider it useless to try to instill in them a more scrupulous sense of duty, and they even resign themselves to the supposed necessity of accepting the existing low standard of efficiency. The relatively low labour costs, especially for the hire of the unskilled workers, do not provide sufficient incentive to compel management to use the labour force efficiently. Another result of low wages is that more labourers than the task requires are often assigned to group work, without adequate planning, which results in slackness on the part of the workers and increases in the costs of production.

"SUNSPOT"

Personal Contacts

Even an appearance of human interest displayed by the supervisors would raise the pride, ambition and self confidence of the working masses especialy in a country whert caste differences have developed a considerable inferiority complex in them.

In the industrially developed countries, management often not only provides living quarters and the supply or joint-purchase of various necessities, but encourages and supports entertainment, excursions and education for the workers. Personal contact between management and the workers is most cordial, and in many American or European plants the owners or the managing director on his daily walk through the workrooms will greet the workers, even down to the sweepers, calling them by their first names, and vice versa.

Another factor detrimental to the maximum development of industry in India is the often observed failure of top management to properly utilize the lower technical staff.

In many cases more young technicians are employed than the factory requires for the maintenance of production. Although this condition has certain advantages, in that it gives employment to the talents of large number of graduates of technical schools who at this stage of development cannot yet be absorbed into fully productive employment, the overstaffing on this level and the resulting limitation the ambitions of these young people inevitably result in a slackening of godwill and usefulness.

Too Many Varieties

Another condition harmful to the development of Indian industry is the tendency of managements to attempt the production of too large a variety of items, which require different kinds of basic materials, dissimilar equipment and dissimilar skills.

Many companies would be far more successful if they would concentrate on the production of a few related items.

The business behaviour of some parts of the wholesale trade is also of concern to those interested in the maximum development of industry and the economic life of the country. Foreign technical assistance can achieve its best results only if a sound industrial establishment is completed by a sound distribution system of the produced goods.

TYPEWRITER THAT WRITES BACKWARDS

Alphabets Can Spell Out Over 150 Languages

WITH a two-and-a-half-ton stockpile of tiny steel parts, Martin K. Tytell, an ingenious New Yorker, does an annual business of $250,000. His metal board consists of type faces which can spell out the alphabet in more than 150 languages and dialects. By mounting them in standard typewriters, Tytell has no trouble translating these exotic vowels and bizarre consonants into hard American cash, writes Mort Weisinger in 'Steelways'.

'Still Our Best Weapon'

Long in the 'Minneapolis Tribune'

A literal king of the keys, he can make your typewriter tap out "Yours of the 15th instant...." in Sanskrit, Korean, Kata Kana, Russian, Portuguese, Lettish, Sioux, Croatian or any other language ever spoken this side of the Tower of Babel. On his machines, Africa speaks—easily.

If your business requires you to communicate in Arabic, Hindustani, Hebrew or Urdu, Tytell is your man. The fact that these languages must be written backwards in comparison to English is a mere detail. The carriage on a normal typewriter travels from right to left because a pinion gear in the rear kicks it that way whenever you strike the space bar or a key.

But after the proper alphabet is installed Tytell puts in an extra steel gear between the pinion and the letter spacing rack, and the carriage moves docilely to the right.

Many a foreign diplomat has hung his fez, turban or tarboosh in Tytell's hatrack while waiting for a standard machine to undergo this reverse English treatment, and Tytell has never disappointed him.

As owner, inventor and head mechanic of the Tytell Foreign Language Typewriter Company Tytell has built himself a competition-free business with customers all over the civilized—and uncivilized—world. American manufacturers have long built machines with alphabets for the most commonly spoken languages, but Tytell is probably the only man specializing in converting new and used American machines into the less familiar tongues. His clients are professors, language students, United Nations delegates, foreign shipping lines, export companies, and Hollywood film studios. One of his most recent orders was from the Vatican.

Tytell has made some remarkable change-overs. Some years ago when he was asked to convert a typewriter to Persian, he was almost stumped. Persian is written like script. All the letters must meet, and the position of a letter indicates its sound. Undaunted, Tytell located a co-operative Persian instructor, and they went to work studying Persian documents to determine which characters recur most frequently so that these keys could be located strategically on the keyboard. Because there was not time enough to manufacture Persian type faces, Tytell decided to modify already existing keys from other languages. Working with a hand file, he reversed and altered slightly a letter from one language, turned sideways the punctuation mark of another, disfigured still others, and in ten days had the Persian keyboard complete.

From Medicine To Music

Tytell's typewriter tricks are not restricted to the philological. He designs special keyboards for chemists, druggists, electrical engineers and meteorologists which they can use to tap out the unique symbols of their trade. For an astronomer he constructed a typewriter with type faces consisting of comets, stars, ringed planets and other interplanetary denizens. A famous mystery writer had him remove the @ key and replace it with a skull and crossbones, and more than one Tin Pan Alley composer has had Tytell build a machine which could type musical notes.

How It Is Done

The manufacture of a new type face is an art in itself. First, Tytell consults his six huge albums of the world's alphabets to check the accuracy of the letter to be made. His artist then draws a mammoth blueprint 50 times the size of the letter-to-be. This drawing is then traced with a pantograph. The business end of the pantograph (an instrument somewhat similar to a locksmith's tool for whittling out a duplicate key) cuts into a steel plate and carves out a tiny replica of its giant original. This is the master die.

This die is then attached to the shank of a punch-cutting machine which hydraulically punches out the desired number of the new letters from a piece of strip steel. After its edges are trimmed, each character is case-hardened in bone meal or cyanide, dunked in acid for cleaning, given a 'copper flash' so that it will retain a coating and then nickel plated. It is now ready for soldering to a key.

Among Tytell's assignments was a

Continued on Page 11)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

RALLY ROUND NEHRU

Free India Can't Turn Satellite

★

BY DIWAN CHAMANLAL

VERY recently while addressing the Rotary Club in Bombay, I had occasion to explain and uphold the policy pursued by India in Foreign Affairs under our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's guidance.

Since then, I have seen reports of speeches by the Mayor of Bombay and by my very old friend Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, criticising India's Foreign Policy. These criticisms are based on the solitary plea that India's foreign policy should ally itself with the policy pursued by the Anglo-American bloc, although it would be logical, according to these critics, for India to enter into an alliance, even if it be an alliance with the Soviet Bloc.

It is amazing how intelligent men in a fervour of advocacy or of opposition can miss the obvious. What Mr. Patil and Mr. Chetty suggest would mean the eclipse of any sort of foreign policy for India. If they had their way, the foreign policy for India would not be dictated by her but dictated to her. It would no longer be a foreign policy for India and certainly it would not be India's foreign policy. I hope the distinction is clear.

Are our memories indeed so short? A little more than three years ago we had no foreign policy. We were members of a bloc which denied us even the right to discuss the foreign policy on the floor of the Legislature. The subject was a taboo. Are we today by blind acceptance of a satellite position in a bloc, intending to reimpose the taboo? After great travail a great nation rose to the eminence of independence. It proclaimed its policy, a cardinal principle of which upheld the very ideals for which it had struggled for freedom. If the critics have their way, we should forget those ideals and struggle no more to bring peace and freedom in this world which it still denies to millions of people. We should then accept in silence the policy laid down for us by the bloc we join.

Let us examine the policy. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru have pleaded for freedom from colonial rule for the peoples of Asia, and Africa in no uncertain terms. Today strategic necessities are compelling some nations to override these pleas.

Are the critics, to take one example, asking India to forget these pleas and to recognise, succour and support emperor Bao Dai and his puppet regime in Indo-China? The Anglo-American Bloc is forced into this position. The time may come when Indian blood may have to be shed to uphold such an unrighteous cause. If India also is forced into this position by the critics.

Satellite Of A Satellite?

Surely the critics are not aware of other similar regimes we may be called upon to sustain and support with Indian blood and treasure in complete negation of all that India stands for. Would any thinking man in India applauded the sanctioning of a 62 and a half million dollar loan to Signor Franco, who placed his ports, creeks, inlets and naval yards at the disposal of the Fascist and Nazi assassins and would any thinking man in India advocate counting Franco as an ally and a fellow-traveller in the cause of world peace?

Finally take Japan. A policy has been laid for that country by General MacArthur, who said that "Japan would set an example to Asia". Do the critics relish for India the role of a satellite of a satellite? I am afraid none of the critics seems to have given any considered thought to the policy which they hastily criticised.

What is the foreign policy of a country like India conditioned by? Firstly it must be a policy which we have the means of carrying out. We showed that we had the means of carrying out that policy when in the teeth of bitter opposition from our friends and comrades we succeeded in helping Indonesians in the hour of their peril. And so also are we showing that we have the means of carrying out this policy in regard to the admission of the People's Government of China to the United Nations Security Council. Even Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, remarked the other day: "We must get China in before she begins to fight her way in".

Secondly, India's foreign policy must be worthy of being carried into effect. History's pages are full of tragic evidence that nations, having the power to carry out their policies, have often used their power in pursuing of their selfish or unworthy causes. To suggest that India should be harnessed in pursuit of any unworthy cause by virtue of surrendering the right to exercise her independent judgment (which is what bloc-joining implies for India) is to make an unworthy suggestion.

But there is another aspect and a very vital aspect which the critics seem to have completely ignored. It is essential in the dangerous situation in which the world finds itself today, that India should maintain her attitude of independent dynamism.

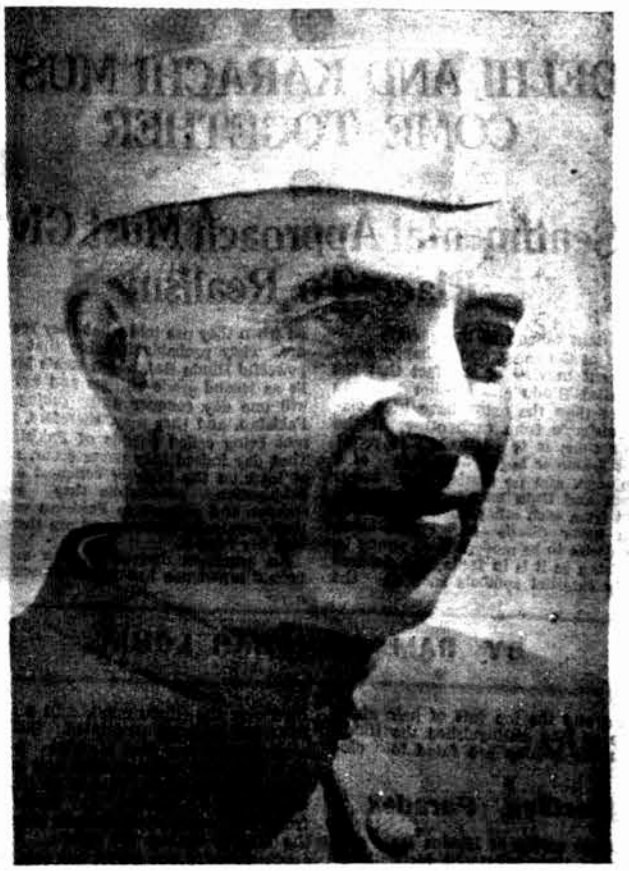
India is the only great country, as distinct from a great power, which because of her tremendous resources, colossal manpower, her strategic position in Asia and the confidence, our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru commands, which can mobilise small nations and big and small populations throughout the world in the cause of peace and possibly help to avert a Third World War.

What a magnificent role for India to play? This may be, indeed a decisive role to be played with skill and fortitude but it cannot be played if we are dragooned into the ignominous role of towel-waving in the ring, in between the rounds, one side or the other.

Stand For Justice

To be sure, as we have shown in Korean issue, India will always stand for justice and not shirk her responsibilities. But let it be understood by all, that she alone, when the stakes are the very existence of our nation as an independent entity, must be the judge of what is right and just in the interest of World Peace.

Pandit Nehru has been leading India in international affairs in the right direction. He has played a correct role all along. His policy is actuated with the sole aim of promoting world peace and freedom for all, big or small nations. He is a great votary of World Peace. Common people, in Asia and elsewhere in the world can depend upon him to save peace, which is in great danger today. Let us all rally round him and strengthen his hands so that the world may be saved from another, more deadly and diabolical holocaust. At the present moment, the world needs men like Pandit Nehru and let us all pray for his long life. —(IPS).



Pt. Nehru whose birthday will be celebrated this week.

One Leader Who Rides The Storm

★

BY SHEIKH ABDULLAH

IT is quite embarrassing to write dispassionately about a person you know so intimately. My difficulty in writing about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is all the more greater since he speaks and writes copiously about himself to the despair of biographers and memoir-hunters.

To my mind, Panditji is still the representative of that renascent young India, which while conscious of the rich heritage of the past, looks forward to an era where progress, science and reason have sway. This may seem an idler's dream, but with Panditji optimism is conditioned by a shrewd knowledge of objective reality. This explains what popularity goes for the gap between his efforts and his deed, his aspiration and his achievements.

Pandit Nehru continues to draw the attention of the Western countries towards the liberation movements of the colonial and coloured people. The manner in which he has been trying to awaken these countries to the explosive possibilities of the Asian situation clearly show that he is still the leading statesman of Asia.

More recently his attitude on China and Korea, which in the heat of passions has been misunderstood and maligned in certain quarters in America and in some European countries highlights Panditji's political realism and foresight. In my view, he represents a balance in world affairs.

Great-men are never understood in their own times and although Panditji would not admit his stature in this respect, his case is not exceptional. India has seen to what hights Pandit Nehru can rise even in adverse circumstances. The bloody holocaust that swept over many parts of our country three years back, claiming one of the greatest men of the country as its victim, brought out the best in Pandit ji. The strain was, of course, tremendous, particularly after the dastardly assassination of Gandhiji, but his sanity and equipoise saved our country from being plunged into anarchy and chaos. This unbecoming episode in Indian history has thrown us back by many years.

Even today the forces representing reaction and communalism are dangerously poised at vantage points and it calls for a vigorous self-analysis and self-correction if India is to be able to shake off these undesirable and suicidal tendencies. In this task, the leadership and guidance of Pandit Nehru, on whom the mantle of Gandhiji has fallen, is needed most.

May he be spared to us for many many years to come. (I.P.S.).

THE WOMAN & THE POET

BY B. B. CHINOY

"YOURS is the voice of powdered mist in ferns
A breath from the enormous frost of stars
Secret as trees, silent as gnarled earth"
....She wailed and sighed. Her poet-lover cried,
Behind the blue, beyond the dark,
Her praise. To none but him her beauty seemed
LIFE and Force and Movement.
At the touch of her feet earth shivered into song;
He pedalled soft the orvcular clamour
Of her voice. Her speech silvered into music;
Her sly sinister smile became Vinctan wonder.

What glory could earth possess that she would lack?
Yet, who would know it, but he.
Who would care aught, but he.
She lives in him, through him.
Without him she lives death
With him, Life Eternal.

Power Blocs Out To Exploit

DELHI AND KARACHI MUST COME TOGETHER

Sentimental Approach Must Give Place To Realism

BY RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

IT is too much to expect the Atlantic and the Soviet camps to desist from exploiting differences between India and Pakistan for their own ends.

The desirability of India and Pakistan coming together on their own on issues of foreign policy is, therefore, greater. Apart from aggravating internal conflicts, divergent foreign policies may ultimately see India and Pakistan on opposite sides of the barrier in a war, or one may be neutral and the other a participant.

India and Pakistan should be on the same side, whether as participants or as neutrals. Such a consummation is possible only if either state follows a policy of creative independence from the two BLOCS, the policy of the third camp and of abstention in war-like dispute of the two camps.

Basic Question

This overall situation in respect of minorities and disputes regarding territory, trade and foreign affairs is forbidding enough, but there is always a possibility of a rational solution being achieved. Whether or not India and Pakistan may ultimately wage war on each other, the basic question to answer is whether Pakistan will be able to complete the process of dividing the Indian people into two nations, and to form a Pakistani nation in the image of the Pakistani state. The answer seems to be plain. Whatever further tragedies the Indian people may yet have to pass through as a result of Pakistani efforts, its failure seems to be certain precisely owing to the various factors already noted

No people can be suddenly divided into two nations if they have had for long centuries a common history and a common language, although the communion may be incomplete. Ties of geography, economy and foreign affairs can be sundered only at grave peril. Whenever such a situation has occurred, as between Austria and Germany, or in the separate continued existence of Switzerland, it is due to factors which are totally absent in the case of Pakistan. Austria could remain separate from Germany only as long as she had a large colonial empire in Eastern Europe. Pakistan cannot even dream of annexing Afghanistan or Iran as its colonial empire: hostility (at least in one case) is already evident. Nor is Pakistan a brave little Switzerland whose neutrality, respected by the world, may become a strong enough base for a sense of nationality. As these possibilities of leaning towards other neighbours and of the Swiss type of neutrality are absent, Pakistan does not have the necessary international background in which to form an exclusive and distinct nation.

World Muslims And Pakistan

World-wide Muslim sentiment MAY aid Pakistan in some ways, but it is totally valueless in her efforts to form a nation. The tomb of Zaglul Pasha bears such symbols of the infidel as the snake, and although Egypt is a Muslim state, she has a long memory which is essentially Egyptian. That applies equally to countries like Iran and Indonesia. In her search to form a nation, Pakistan will inevitably have to draw from sources of history which are common with India. Already over six hundred years ago, Ghiasuddin's tomb bore Hindu symbols—the pitcher on its pinnacle, and the lotus on its walls

If Pakistan were to aspire for the impossibility of creating a Muslim nation which spreads from Egypt to Indonesia, not only would her efforts be foredoomed to failure, but it could also not be started effectively in view of her contradictory desire to form a Pakistani nation.

This is not to say that troublous times are not ahead. The gap between India and Pakistan in respect of names and language is widening. Efforts are being made to deck out the Pakistani woman in the garrara instead of the saree, and unhappy development in view of the fact that the unveiled Hindu and Muslim woman (more than the man) have been distinguishable from each other. At the same time, it is worthwhile to recall that grammar is the hard core of a language, and no matter how much Hindi and Urdu may temporarily depart from each other, their community can never disappear. Furthermore, the desire to be modern is as strong in Pakistan as it is in India, and dangercously external symbols such as the beard and the top tuft of hair which have so long distinguished the Hindu from the Muslim are fated to disappear.

Startling Paradox

Certain groups of Hindus are also pursuing their separatist inclinations In a burst of uncultured revivalism, they want to miss the substance for such empty satisfactions as naming their country 'Bharat". They are also inclined to give up words, most of which are derived from Sanskrit, which have been rounded off by the wisdom of centuries into simple and sonorous symbols of meaning for the doubtful originals. The source for such insanity is not far to seek. Islam came to India as a conqueror, and they have not yet grown virile enough to conquer the memory of that period. **NThey are anti-Muslim in their outlook, but they forget that whoever is anti-Muslim, must necessarily be pro-Pakistan, and anyone who wishes the end of the Pakistani idea must necessarily be pro-Muslim.**

These people might well be astounded when they are told what they really are. They probably imagine that a powerful Hindu Raj, which treats Muslis as second grade citizens and worse, will one day conquer and subjugate Pakistan, and they may, therefore, resent being called friends of Pakistan. That day indeed may never occur, not at least on the basis of conquest and subjugation. Meanwhile they give succour and support to Pakistan with their separatist actions, and are therefore her friends.

An argument derived from a most recent experience has a sub-conscious hold over the Hindu mind. In a secular and perhaps federated India, some Hindus fear that Muslims will have weighted representation and privileged consideration. That is an irrational fear, a hangover in memory from the period when Britain played the Muslim against the Hindu. Not appeasement of any group, but equality among all citizens in law as well as in social and economic practice is the goal of secular democracy. Whatever some people may think, the Government of India and its Prime Minister and his Deputy are no appeasers. They are sentimentalists.

Sentimental India

Ever since the partition, the Indian Governmest has adopted a sentimental approach to Pakistan. It was effusive in sponsoring and welcoming Pakistan's admission into the United Nations. If it could not have voted like Afghanistan, it should at least have maintained a dignified silence. These warm effusions are alternated with strongly abusive epithets against Pakistan on other occasions, especially when an emotional crisis overwhelms Indians over Kashmir or Hyderaad and the like.

The Government of India and its spokesmen are obviously no appeasers; they are sentimentalists living from hand to mouth without purpose or policy.

The people will do well to force their Government to become more statesmanlike.

The people and the Government of India must adopt a realistic policy towards Pakistan, a policy that will indeed satisfy the need of the hour but will never lose sight of the great question that history is asking. If it is at all possible to answer this question by the method of negotiations and peace, no effort should be left undone. Even in the midst of the severest crisis, India should never abandon the method of negotiation. She may even strive to answer the historical question by one more seemingly contradictory to the purpose of creating one nation and therefore one state. India may give Pakistan the guarantee that it sought to obtain in the United States.

She should go on record for her readiness at any time to guarantee the frontiers of Pakistan, should Pakistan be in turn willing to enter into a bilateral guarantee of common policies on minorities, trade and foreign affairs. Violation of one guarantee would automatically involve the violation of the other.

If Pakistan is only anxious to lead a separate but civilised existence, it should have no difficulty in entering into such a contract with India.

In a crisis of relations between two states, one yearns for a supreme world authority that would be guided alone by justice and world conscience. If there were a World Parliament elected on the basis of adult suffrage and a World Government constituted out of it, no one would object to taking disputes between India and Pakistan to it and submitting to its verdict whatever that might be. That such an authority may come into being will depend on how soon the world is able to throw up leaders who are internationally responsible, and when it is willing to accept the dictates of World Law overriding national or separatist interests. The Indian people will do well to put this proposal before the people of Pakistan and of other lands no matter when it may finally mature.

The Supreme Weapon

The people of India must in any event remember that their supreme weapon against the two-nation objective of Pakistan is the treatment that they mete out to the minorities within the Indian Republic.

Only when Hindu is willing to fight Hindu, through the Government as well as by people's action, in order to protect the Muslim and raise him to equal citizenship, not alone in law but also in social practice, will it be possible for India to answer the question that has plagued her for 700 years and that brought Pakitan into being.

Whether it is peace or war, this is an essential condition for the success of India. Whatever else might happen, the integration of Muslims and Hindus within the Indian Republic will make the effort of Pakistan to create two nations impossible.

Finally, the people and the government of India must always be ready to meet any eventuality

"VENTRILOQUIST"

Summers in 'The Buffalo Evening

A number of men, not too well-known to each other and meeting as a group for the first time, thought each should introduce himself by giving his full name, education, family status and so on. The first gentleman started by saying he was Alexander Swinefurt MacGibbon. Harvard '19 married, with two sons; both at Harvard The second said he was Theodore Spo's-wood Burlingame, Jr., Harvard '15, married, three sons—all Harvard, of course. The third said he was Percival Bollingbrooke Timberland III, Harvard '18, married, two sons—both Harvard, of course.

The next man rose and stated "I'm Bill Jones, Yale '20. I'm not married, I have two sons—both Harvard of course."

SHORT STORY

THE KILLER TIGER

BY REGINALD R. MUKERJI

IN the little village of Papihari in the Kumaon Sub-division stands a small temple dedicated to the men who had given their lives in a vain attempt to free the village of the man-eater that frequented it. Every month when the moon rides high in all her majestic glory every villager flocks to the temple and prays for the departed souls and especially for the one, still in the land of the quick, who succeeded in purging the village of this menace.

But at the time that my story begins the village was in a fine state of scare. The crops which were ripe enough to cut were left standing to the tender mercies of the mountain goat, the deer and the antelope and the sluggish bear. The villagers dared not leave the comparative safety of their huts, and never proceeded beyond the pale of a couple of yards or so of their huts and only when sanitary convenience compelled them to do so.

You can imagine in what an appalling state of unhygienic condition the village must have been! When I visited the village cholera was raging rampant and between the man-eater and this latest scourge men died like flies. There was no one to burn the bodies, which were thrown into a khud merely making conditions worse. The scavengers of the sky, the vultures, helped Mother Nature in her efforts to restore equilibrium. Thus I found the village its whole civic life was paralysed by the dreaded man-eater and it must have been in a state of fervent terror, to judge from the frantic letter that the Tahsildar had sent me, when the tiger claimed his 69th victim.

●

I made all haste and leaving the preparations for a long sojourn in the tiger-infested village to my carriers and servants I set out on foot with the courier, who had brought the letter, to Papihari. I was seven days on my journey, through swamps and bogs and dangerous territory. On the way the courier regaled me with horrible blood-curdling tales of the demoniacal activities of the man-eater. Many a villager had met his death in trying to track the animal and the last victim was carried away in sight of the whole village. This man was cutting leaves from a nearby tree, with the whole village keeping guard, when there was a terrific roar and a streak of yellow lightning and the cutter was carried away screaming for help and calling upon his ancestors to save him. Since then the villagers had refused to leave their huts and sanitary conditions were pretty awful.

When we entered the dangerous village we had to move cautiously and circumspectly and many false alarms were raised by my guide. How I wished I were alone for in an encounter with the marauder I would have had only myself to care for! But fortunately on that trip we saw no sign of the tiger, but we saw ample evidence of his depredations, half-eaten buffaloes, and mangled and bloody corpses of beings who were once men, chewed bones and crushed-in skulls of unfortunate and simple village folk.

●

I heaved a sigh of relief when we sighted the village for I was dead beat and tired. My guide climbed up a tree and cupping his mouth with both hands let out a loud cooee. Immediately there was a response from the anxious villagers who had been expecting us. Here and there a door opened cautiously and the sight of a man in khaki with a powerful, long-range rifle acted as an electric tonic on them and I was immediately surrounded by a dirty-smelling, cheering gang. Every one was eager to help and please and a room was put at my disposal. One glance at it made me faint and sick and I decided that no tiger would induce me to sleep in that room. I preferred to camp outside, for just at that moment I espied my runners arriving with my paraphernalia.

The first night passed off peacefully enough, except for the myriad noises that fill the jungles at night—the bark of the wild dog and the long-drawn out blood-curdling howl of the wolf on the prowl. The tiger was there too but he was in search of a mate. The low grumbling roar shook the forest as with small earthquake tremors. That was a good sign. Our friend the tiger hunted alone; moreover he was in search of a mate.

●

I woke up next morning, fully refreshed and set about the task of tracking the tiger. The villagers requested me to keep guard at the boundary of the cultivated fields so that they could cut as much of the crop that had escaped damage. The entire village turned out and set to the task with a will. They were a happy cheerful bunch now that they knew there was someone to protect them. Here and there were a few sad faces—suffering faces of men whose near and dear ones lay scattered all over the forest yonder. Near sundown the whole harvest—or such of it as was left—was garnered and gathered in and over a roaring welcome fire the village headman entertained us with gory tales of the man-eater, in whose frightful imagination the tiger seemed to possess super-natural powers. That night while I tossed in my blankets I heard the restless prowlings of the tiger. It was nearer to my camp; he was still single.

Early next morning I wrote to the Tehsildar to procure two buffaloes for me and a goat which were to be used as bait. At noon after breakfast, picking a few likely young men, we proceeded to the scene of the last kill of the man-eater. Evening found us with the spot still a mile away. I must tell you here that while I was on my way to Papihari, on receipt of the Tehsildar's letter, the tiger had claimed another victim, a few miles from Papihari. My men soon tethered the animals at various points. A 'Machan' was constructed on a stout branch from which point of vantage I could see the three animals! I was sure the bleating of the goat would attract the tiger. Though during the night I sensed the presence of the tiger many times I could not see him. It was too cunning to approach any of the animals.

●

Morning found me cramped and cursing my ill luck. My men, who had taken up their abode in a tree some distance away, soon had a fire going and never had a cup of coffee tasted so nice. I had noticed that the tiger was in search of a mate and that the smell of human beings had kept him prowling about us last night. I determined to make good use of these two discoveries, for otherwise it would be very difficult to bait the tiger in the ordinary conventional way.

I decided upon a bold course. Choosing one of my carriers, who showed extraordinary pluck and courage, to carry my rifle and pack I dismissed the others telling them to search me out and inform the Tahsildar if I failed to return within a week. I would seek the tiger out in its lair.

The villagers tried to induce me to give up this mad venture for they assured me most heartily that I would surely be killed. I only laughed and reminded them that if they wished to live longer they had better be on their way, whereupon with many a pitiful glance cast in our direction and mumbled prayers and bunched together they set out in a trot singing some melodious and haunting tune. I watched them out of sight and slinging the rifle on my back I made straight for a small valley which I had espied earlier from the 'machan' the previous night. It was an ideal place for the man-eater's hide-out. When I reached the valley I focussed my binoculars and ranged the valley from end to end. In a thick bush in the middle of the valley I think I saw a slight movement and a few birds were screaming high up in the air and circling round and round the bush clearly indicating that our foe lay there taking his midday siesta.

●

The spot was about a mile away and I decided to take the supreme risk. Few sportsmen in my position would have dared do what I did and specially when I had another man to take care of. But considering the blood-thirsty nature of the beast I think I was justified in what I was doing.

I could not spare any time nor I could leave the village without bagging the man-eater and with a prayer on my lips I put my hand to my mouth. There issued a peculiar sound like a tigress makes when calling her mate. It must have been carried clear across the valley. For a mute second my companion stood transfixed to the spot staring at me. He knew that I had invited the tiger to seek us out.

I had no time to spare. The tiger would be on us in a quarter of an hour. And in that short time I must seek out a place of refuge where I could give the tiger a battle. More precisely where I could see him first and put a bullet through his chest.

Even as I thought the distant bushes stirred violently and out stepped the tiger—a magnificent beast, the biggest I ever saw—and lifting his head high into the air gave the challenging and conquering response to his mate-to-be. I didn't glance back and bidding my carrier to follow me I bade him go up a tree and hide as best he could among the branches. In that part of the forest the trees had partly been destroyed by fire and partly by the villagers who had cut them for their fuel and consequently the remaining trees afforded little choice of shelter, and not one tree was reasonably safe, if the tiger took into his head to attack the man taking refuge there. However we had to make the best of a bad bargain and after seeing the man safely ensconced in a tree I ran towards a mound of rock a few yards distant.

●

All the time I had been seeking refuge I was aware of the crashing noise which marked the progress of the restless tiger. When it reached the spot from where I had sent out the call it became ominously silent; then not finding its mate there it gave vent to his fury in a series of growls and roars that sent tremors and reverberations through the forest. The birds flew up screeching and voicing their protest at this interruption and many fleet-footed animals sped past me in terror, there were the cheetals, the fleet-footed deer and the antelope and the swift sure-footed mountain goat surprised at the tiger's visit in daytime.

I dare not repeat my call. I had not found a suitable refuge yet. The tiger in his fury was gnawing at the root of a tree and bark and branches and leaves and earth flew high up into the heavens. His rage was terrible to behold. I found myself in a precarious position, and a very hot one, were the tiger to try conclusions with me there. I looked about hurriedly and noticed a rock jetting out a little above me which would just about take my body and feet if I lay sideways. That was the only uncomfortable position that offered itself, and it had its advantages. I could see the tiger first, and he was safe who saw his foe first and shot first. Before taking up my position on that perilous rock I once again gave the call of the tigress and settled myself sideways on that heaven-sent tongue of rock.

●

I could see a good bit of land before me and then the rock curved to the left. If the tiger came that way—and there was no reason why he shouldn't—I would be able to attend my fiend's marriage that week-end in Naini Tal. A sportsman has to be a fatalist and I had taken so many chances that I was quite used to it. But one thing I had overlooked in the joy of the ruse I had practised. I never counted on the hundredth chance that the tiger would come up from behind me or over the rock—a tiger in haste in search of a mate would take

(Continued on page 11)

STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The big thing at the start of any day is to step-off on the right foot—and bewhiskered BACCHA, the Indian tiger, with almost a benign expression on his striped face, evidently means his day to be a success as he prepares for the morning pad around his enclosure at the London Zoo.

Across The Durand Line

INSIDE STORY OF PAK-AFGHAN POWER POLITICS

By Noel Buckley

KARACHI, (By Air).

ASIA'S little "cold war"—Afghanistan's campaign for Pushtoonistan—has recently shown a tendency to become dangerously hot. But before Pakistan takes Afghanistan seriously, the campaign will have to become much hotter.

In a nervous world where most frontiers are super-sensitive, Pakistan reaction to five violations of her north-western border in a few months—the last by forces in brigade strength, equipped with artillery and led by a brigadier—has been remarkably calm. The last incident drew a strong protest from the Government of Pakistan, after Pakistan armed forces had chased back the invaders—apparently with little difficulty and small losses, though the figures have not yet been announced.

It also drew a grave, but far from bellicose, statement from Pakistan's Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan. He said in the Constituent Assembly here, "The Government of Pakistan are still willing to discuss questions of common interest, both economic and cultural, but I would like to impress upon the Government of Afghanistan with all the emphasis at my command that the feeling of anger and resentment against their hostile and un-Islamic policy towards Pakistan is mounting in the tribal area and indeed throughout Pakistan. The disturbance of peace in an area of such strategic importance is fraught with grave consequences. We desire peace and have no territorial ambitions. But neither the threat of force nor force itself will make us yield one inch of the soil of Pakistan"

'PATHANISTAN' CAMPAIGN

Afghanistan's campaign for "Pathanistan" or "Pushtoonistan" began before Pakistan came into existence; it began soon after Great Britain announced her intention of quitting the sub-continent.

Afghanistan first sought control of all the tribal belt including an undefined area of the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, but this later changed to a propaganda campaign for the creation of an independent state for the tribal peoples to be known as "Pathanistan". By press and radio from Kabul, through her diplomatic representatives abroad and by agitation on the frontier, Afghanistan has pursued this campaign ever since.

From Kashmir, through the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan almost to Iran, the Himalayas run in a descending spine from snow-summit to desert foot-hills but in great depth, range behind range; these are broadly the tribal territories. Much of this region is between 6,000 and 12,000 feet above sea level. Along the barren peaks and through the half-lost green valleys of this little-known land runs the international frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Durand Line, agreed between British an Afghanistan in 1893. Difficult but pierced by negotiable passes, this Himalayan tail is the weakest link in the northern wall, and through it since men first moved in Asia, have poured wave after wave of invaders whose descendants now make up the racial pattern of the sub-continent.

Behind the mountains and in the remote valleys, centuries of battle and movement have left a strange, fiercely independent people in whose racial stock Greek, Persian and Mongol were mixed. Tribally organised, they treasure freedom as an individual rather than a group endowment. They have tribal dialects, but Pushtu is generally understood from Peshawar to Kabul.

For a century or more, the British warred and intrigued there to counter the ambitions of Tzar and Kaiser and to check the turbulence of the tribesmen who had come to regard lowland raiding as their privilege. Three times British sent forces to Kabul to exert their influence on the independent Afghan state beyond the frontier mountains.

DURAND LINE

Up to the end of the British rule in the sub-continent, the tribesmen remained a lawless fringe to the Pax Britannica, regularly bribed and frequently beaten to keep the border peace. This was an expensive and not altogether satisfactory arrangement, but the tribal territories had a certain usefulness in cushioning the impact of an advanced Western civilization on the remote and intensely conservative Muslim state of Afghanistan. The tribal areas were excluded from the ordinary administration of the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, leaving a margin of varying depth between the settled areas of the provinces and the Durand Line. The tribes ran their own simple affairs under their own councils and leaders.

To the tribesman, a weapon is the badge of freedom and every Pathan boy that carries a long frontier knife in his sash looks to the day when he will proudly sling on his shoulder a copy of the British Lee-Enfield rifle made from soft steel with primitive equipment, but with extraordinary precision by a frontier gunsmith. The relations between tribes are not always peaceful, but they can unite for a common cause, as they did when they invaded Kashmir.

To them the Durand Line is a completely artificial frontier; the folk on either side of the line are tribal brothers. They are not quite so close to the non-Tribal Pathans of the settled areas of the North West Frontier Province, but they are at home in the bazaars of either Peshawar or Kabul.

Those are the folk from whom, and this the territory, for which Afghanistan demands statehood. Looked at from Pakistan, the campaign has had no discernible success. The tribes have not risen to demand independence, Pakistan has successfully reduced the strong frontier garrisons maintained by the British and has withdrawn altogether from some of the great forts deep in tribal territory. According to reports in Karachi many tribal "jirgas" (councils) have repeatedly declared their loyalty to Pakistan and condemned Afghanistan's campaign for "Pathanistan".

BORDER CLASHES

Afghanistan's motive in promoting the campaign and proceeding to the dangerous extent of encouraging or permitting unofficial excursions by armed forces from her territory across the Durand Line are less clear. The withdrawal of Britain from the sub-continent changed the political basis of frontier relations. The British were foreign and infidel, legitimate targets for an occasional "Jihad" Pakistan is indisputably Islamic.

The Durand Line divides people who are of the same faith, own the same culture, speak the same language and follow the same habits of life. But Pakistan is democratic and enthusiastically progressive and in the North-West Frontier Province, great schemes for the improvement of public health, education, agriculture, communications and for the development of hydro-electric power are afoot. The tribesman is rapidly losing his deep suspicion of progress and development. In due course, this must profoundly affect the whole basis of life and government in the tribal territories—and beyond

'HE IS STILL ON STRIKE'

Jordan in The Het Parool, Amsterdam.

"Malik: I am sorry, Miss, you are approaching the wrong person."

BATTLE OVER FLAG

Comic Strips From Ceylon Politics

BY V. SUBRAMANIAN

THE natural beauties of Ceylon have received their due at the hands of writers. But the present political landscape of Ceylon is even more interesting than the physical one, for the layman as well as the students of politics

There is in the politics of Ceylon a serio-comic element that cannot be easily captured and set down in print by any foreign observer Sometimes the Ceylonese themselves are at a loss to get the correct phrase to describe some situations This serio-comic element is entirely different from the antics and eruptions in the politics of the small republics of the Central American variety like Nicanagua or Cuba The Cococola republics have their politics, dramatized for them by the resourceful American journalists; but the Ceylonese, with their keen sense of humour, can see the humours element in their politics themselves and set it down in print or paint. Only, sometimes, when their sense of humour is not keen enough, they object to foreign journalists showing their jokes

Let me give a few concrete instances from the recent past, broadly illustrative of this quality.

Flag Issue

Till three months ago, the flag controversy was one lively illustration of this. When Ceylon became independent two years ago there was no flag as such for the new Dominion There was no flag as in India like the tricolour under which a struggle for freedom was conducted, and which could be adopted with modifications So a search for a flag was made and the Sinhalese hit upon the lion flag of the last King of Kandy, as a suitable one.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the last King of Kandy was a Tamil, not a Sinhalese.

But besides the Sinhalese, there are a number of minorities in Ceylon, chief among which are the Tamils and the Muslims. These felt that the decision about the flag had been taken without consulting them and so objected to the flag The Premier tried to point out to the Tamils that it was the emblem of a Tamil king that he was adopting but the Tamils refused to be convinced. So a Committee was formed and the Premier said that if they do not decide on a flag within two years, the lion flag will be adopted ipso facto' The Committee utilized fully the long time-limit set up, and a lively controversy went on in the press and platform, about the merits and demerits of the various designs proposed It was found out that the design of a lion holding a sword, with its mouth open, had an element of humour in it. A lion which had its claws and teeth, depending on the aid of a sword. Others found out that the heraldic beast portrayed on the flag was not a lion at all. Some people said that a few stripes denoting the minorities, might be placed at the end of the flag.

There was a brilliant suggestion from a columnist that instead of placing the stripes outside the body of the lion flag at one end, these stripes may be placed on the body of the lion itself, converting it into a tiger!

Thus the controversy dragged on merrily, inside and outside the flag committee, and at last the flag committee reported that it could not come to any decision.

But a break-down was averted in another meeting of it when at last it was accepted that a yellow and green stripe should be added near the pole end of the lion flag to denote the Tamils and Muslims

Some fanatic supporters of the original lion flag then consoled themselves that by just winding these two stripes round the pole, you get the pure lion flag!

Premier Episode

But just at the time when the flag controversy, which had provided so much food for the columnist and politician was solved by an ingenious compromise, the Ceylonese public were provided with another equally interesting pastime The essence of it is in trying to find who will replace the present Premier Senanayake, when he decides to quit. The procedure generally is for any odd society or association in any corner of Ceylon to read a welcome address to some member of the Cabinet, and express the wish that he may become the next Premier. The Minister who has been so referred to makes a reply, and so the controversy starts Some Minister is same and prosaic enough to simply decline the offer or neglect it One Minister, however, was unusually frank enough to confess that if and when offered the Premiership, he won't decline it. A third said that he did not want to become Premier but the very next day he corrected himself

This embarrassing past time of discussing the Premier's successor when the premier himself was hale and hearty, soon caused more concern than amusement, and an editorial in "Ceylon Observer" gently pointed out that the Premier is selected by the Governor-General after an election, as the one man who commands a majority in the legislature and not by anybody suggesting anybody else But the merry guessers were little affected, and odd people went on offering the premiership to various ministers One minister at least said that he did not want to become Premier not only in this birth but in the next as well

But an event which happened re-

(Continued on Page 28)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Swedish Stamp Highlights

SWEDEN, the land whose stamps we discuss this week, has had a long and glorious history, but one that, till comparatively recently, has often been smirched with blood. Christianity was first brought to Sweden by Ansgar in the ninth century, and all through the following hundred years or so there were constant skirmishes between the new converts who were mainly Goths, and the Swedes proper, who still remained heathen. Even after the country became completely Christian, there were still two kings, one descended from the early converts, the other from the heathens.

The present dynasty traces its origin to the French General Bernadotte, who was adopted as heir to the throne in 1810 and ascended it in 1818. By this time Norway had been annexed as part of Sweden. This union was never a very happy one, and the break came in 1905, when the Norwegian Parliament severed the link with Sweden and voted for another king—who, incidentally happened to be a Dane!

But in the present century, there has been a complete reversal of Sweden's attitude towards war She has shown herself to be in the forefront of every movement of Peace, and, in both the recent Global conflicts maintained strict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers.

Philatelic History

The Philatelic history of Sweden commences in 1855, when under Oscar I, five stamps were issued; of 3, 4, 6, 8 and 24 "bank-shillings". This first set is a very scarce one in unused state, while even in used condition all the values except the 4s are priced in pounds. The rarest one in the bunch is of course the 3s, which is priced at fifty pounds used, and is a notable stamp for many reasons. The error of this value (No. 1/b in Gibbons) is unique. Most people do not realise that when they acclaim the 1c British Guiana of 1856 as the RAREST stamp in the world," there is this 3 skillings-banco-stamp of Sweden to reckon with, to say nothing of a few other items that are also unique.

This stamp is the one specimen from Scandinavia that comes into the "thousand pounder" class whenever it goes under the hammer. However, those enthusiasts who specialise in this country and cannot afford the rarities of the first issue, can take some consolation from the fact that there are reprints which, though obviously not the real stuff, are good enough as a substitute. Some of the reprints are so well done that they get by everyone except a real expert.

Early Reprints

The design of the issue is also is use for the series of 1858, when the Swedish parliament introduced the decimal system and changed over from the skilling banco" to the "riksdaler". These items were issued when stamps were no longer new-fangled inventions, and the consequence is that with larger numbers passing through the post, their present used price is much below that of the first issue though the period of use is practically the same.

Most of the earlier issues were reprinted from time to time, but there is one peculiarity about these reprints. It is usually the case that whenever a value is reprinted, whether by the Government, or by an individual under the authority of the Government the price of the reprint is much below that of the original. But in the case of the Swedish issues, the reverse is true, at least in so far as the fact that the used stamps are much cheaper than the reprints.

There is an easy way to distinguish these reprints. The originals are all perf. 14—at least till 1872, while all the reprints are perforated 13. The colours are also different in a few cases, but there is such a number of reprints that some are relatively common while many are exceedingly scarce. For the specialist in these stamps, there is a wealth of material—a major collection can, in fact be built up from the first two issues alone, and the persons that have seriously studied these stamps have walked away with many a prize at international exhibitions.

But in spite of the expense involved in a complete collection, the moderate collector can certainly get on with these fascinating stamps, for with the exception of the earliest ones, all are available at fairly low rate, at least in the commoner varieties.

The plate flaws of the 4 skilling stamp—showing "FYRA" as "PYRA" or "FYBA"—are such that they can be got with a little searching, for the particular value on which they occur is the commonest, and is almost always found in old collections.

Some Unusal Errors

With the ascent of King Oscar II to the throne of Sweden, the stamps become really plentiful. A major error that occurs in the stamps of his reign is the "tretio" mistake which sends up the price of the 20 ore of 1879 to over a hundred pounds.

Another interesting item, from the philatelist's view point is the "double print" of this same 20 ore stamp. The original had been printed in ink that was found to fade very rapidly. So in order to utilise the stocks of the stamps on hand, it was decided to pass them through the presses once more. The result was that though the items so treated have a distinct double impression, they are different from the usual "double prints" by virtue of their having been deliberately given a second impression, and that too in ...a colour materially different from the original.

Gems From Sweden

Sweden has always made good use of her stamps to tell the world about her beautiful country. When there is a notable personage to be honoured, or a notable event to be remembered, the stamps of Sweden are first in the field.

SWEDEN KNOWS HOW TO USE COMMEMORATIVES

TILL THE SEPARATION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN 1905, AN UNUSUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS PREVAILED IN THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION. EACH NATION MAINTAINED A SEPARATE POST OFFICE BUT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE SAME SOVEREIGN. ALTHOUGH NOMINALLY THE SAME KINGDOM, THERE WERE TWO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT SETS OF STAMPS IN USE.

Both countries first issued stamps in the same year—1855. But Oscar I, though he appears on the Norwegian stamps, does not figure at all on the issues of Sweden. The next King, Charles IV, does not have his likeness on the stamps of either country.

Gustav V, who came to throne in 1907, used a triple crown for the four lower values of the first issue of his reign, the other items bearing his portrait. The 55 ore and 80 ore stamps of this set are interesting. Experimentally issued at Varnamo in 1918, they were never on general sale through the country, and are consequently priced at £20 in the catalogue. The rest of the set is common enough to be found in every schoolboy's collection.

Commemoratives To The Fore

Sweden, though it has never made stamps into a ramp, has made good use of them for commemorating notable events in her day to day life. While these special issues were only available for a comparatively short while, they were never restricted in numbers, for the Swedish administration realised that the more widespread the use of a stamp, the more could its message become known to the public.

This is one cardinal rule that many other countries forget. They are so keen on changing issues that commemoratives flit in and and out of the memory of the people without making any impression. The great king Gustavus Adolphus II is honoured by a special stamp issued in 1920, the actual occasion being the tercentenary of the establishment of the post between Stockholm and Hamburg.

Gustavus Adolphus was one of the greatest kings of Sweden. A man cast in heroic mould, he died a hero's death at Lutgen, charging at the head of his troops and keeping on even though riddled with bullets. His death is shown on special stamps that came out in 1932. His grandfather, who was called Gustavus Vasa, was an even greater figure, in many respects. So beloved was he among all classes of the population, that the Swedes declared the title of king would henceforth be hereditary in his family. He is honoured in a set issued in 1921 on the occasion of the tercentenary of the liberation of Sweden from the Danes

U.P.U. Specials

Special stamps of the Universal Postal Union came into prominence last year, on the occasion of the seventy fifth anniversary of its foundation, but in 1924 Sweden issued two sets in honour of the fiftieth year of the Posal Union. One of them was the actual half century issue, the other in honour of the 8th U.P.U. Congress, which was held in Stockholm that year. Beautifully designed and well printed, these stamps form a real aquisition for any collector. Unfortunately they are none too common, and the kroner values total nearly eight pounds in the catalogue.

Importance Of Religion

Throughout their long history, religion has played an important part with the Swedes. Most of the battles that they have fought were on religious grounds, and the people were well in the fore-front of all Lutheran movements. The Stockholm cathedral appears on the 15 ore value of the Postal Savings set of 1933, but a purely religious event is commemorated with the issue of two stamps in 1941 honouring the first authorised verson of the Bible in Swedish. And the 800 anniversary of Lund cathedral has been honoured by three stamps four years ago.

St. Bridgit, who also figures prominently in Swedish history, appears on a stamp of 1941. This indomitable lady travelled all over Europe at a time when none but the hardiest would have ventured it. She also founded a religious order which at one time was scattered over the length and breadth of the continent.

American Migration

America has always been a favourite country with the Swedes, and thousands of emigrants have left their native land and gone over the sea to the present day Land of Plenty. In fact, there are many places in America where the Swedes are in an absolute majority, and it can also be stated that this large scale exodus has helped, in no little measure, the development of many sections of the American continent. The link between America and Sweden is celebrated by a set issued for the centenary of the first Swedish settlement in the U.S.A.

Art, literature, science — Sweden has given a proud place to all these on her stamps. Berzelius, the great chemist, Linne, possibly the greatest botanist in the world, Bellman, the composer of hundreds of ballads and musical compositions — these are all names famous the world over, names of men who have done much to bring their country before the rest of humanity

...And last of all the discoverer of a terrible weapon of destruction who, overcome by remorse at the ill use of his invention, founded the world famous prize for peace — Alfred Nobel, the man who gave dynamite to the world and the Nobel Foundation for the award of prizes to the outstanding men of each year for their contributions to Peace and world progress.

The stamps of Sweden are plentiful and they are well worth the collecting. They give a good idea of the country's history, give the world an idea of her contribution towards human progress, and are completely above philatelic frauds of any kind. They make an attractive display in the album and they don't cripple one's finances if one collects them.

STAMP ADLETS

2 As. Per WORD

Minimum Rs. 1/8.

EXCHANGE STAMPS. SEND yours receive mine. Ed. Peterson 1265 No. Harward Blvd. Los Angeles. Calif U. S. A. (2218)

The 'Abominable Snowman'

MISSING LINK IN HIMALAYAS?

LAST fall I had the honour of speaking to a remarkable organization of citizens in New Haven known as the Peabody Museum Auxiliary. Its praiseworthy purpose is to make known the work of this Yale Institution by bringing together its scientists and interested laymen through evening meetings and other activities. Somehow my talk got onto a subject in which I have been interested for twenty-odd years—reports of unknown or as-yet-uncaught animals of large size that may be living in the sea, in jungle swamps, or among inaccessible mountains, writes IVAN T. SANDERSON in 'True'

After the talk I learned that my audience had contained a number of Yale faculty members as well as other scientists from the Peabody Museum. I was informed that a small, informal get-together of these august persons was to take place and that I was invited to attend.

I had questioned their established beliefs in no uncertain terms when I stated flatly that I believed there were still monstrous things to be caught in the sea, some small dinosaurs in the swamps of Africa, a marsupial tiger in Australia and possibly a ten-foot, rabbitshaped creature there also, and a twenty-foot penguin in the Antarctic, an example of which got lost and wandered out on the Keys of western Florida in February, 1948.

Ripley's View

Among those present was Dr. Dillon Ripley, leader of the 1948 National Geographic Society and Yale Expedition to Nepal in the eastern Himalayas. While in the region of Nepal he had received numerous reports of a local monster that sounded very convincing. However, without a specimen to prove its existence, he had been loath to talk about the matter. He then told me he thought it might be an enormous from of monitor lizard, like the so-called "dragons" of Komodo Island in the East Indies which are large enough to catch and eat pigs.

Story From India

All manner of other stupid-sounding reports have issued, notably one put on the international wire services by the Government of India.

Whether this should be regarded as an act of pure exuberance I cannot say, but the story had it that the tribesmen of a certain area on the south slope of the Himalayas near the Assam border had to move out of their home territory because a monster, standing twenty feet tall and no less than ninety feet long, had moved into it. The monster was said to be a dinothere, an extinct relative of the elephants.

Two decades ago an English explorer named Hugh Knight, returning from a trip to Tibet, rode ahead of his baggage train and reached the upper limits of the valley alone. It was a bitterly cold November day and he was weary, he dismounted to rest. He reports that as he stood in shadow, some movement at the other side of a snow-covered boulder caught his attention.

The Evidence

He saw, not more than twenty paces away, an enormous man-creature with yellow skin covered with blondish hair, and with a long, matted mane on its head and shoulders. The creature had high cheekbones, the barrel chest and overlong arms of a gorilla, and it carried a short, primitive bow. Its feet appeared to be very splayed. It was watching the side of the mountain below intently and was unaware of Knight's presence. Suddenly it took off downhill through the snow at great speed.

The report was made in all good faith and was duly ignored. I have found it commented upon only once, and that in just a few lines in a book about Mount Everest.

Similar treatment was accorded the more definite story of an Italian named Tombazi, who was official photographer on an expedition to Mount Kabru in another part of the Himalayas. This gentleman saw a similar man-thing on the opposite side of a mountain valley.

Tombazi said it walked upright, was naked but for a thick covering of hair, and had a light mane. It was grubbing up roots with a heavy, curved stick. He watched it through a field glass for several minutes until it disappeared into some thick scrub.

Tombazi then crossed the valley to search for it and found its tracks. They were humanoid but only six inches long, and they showed widely splayed toes. An isolated story of such a nature emanating from a place then as little known as the inner Tibetan Himalayas was not newsworthy. It meant nothing to the layman and it was worthless to science.

STORY OF 20-FOOT MAN

The next report which came in 1915 from a government Forest Officer stationed near Darjeeling in India, could not be so ignored since it was officially transmitted to the Zoological Society of London by a Mr. H. J. Elwes, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society. It may be found in the proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1915, on page 94, and it recounts that the Forest Officer, one J.R.P. Gent, had observed high above the tree-line some humanoid creatures which were known to the local inhabitants as JUNGLI ADMI OR SOGPA.

The report simply states that these creatures, which appear to be more apelike than manlike, are clothed in long, yellowish-brown hair even on their faces, and live high up above the snowline, only descending to the meadows and forest of the Phalut Valley in extremely cold weather. They leave tracks in snow, it says, with a stride of eighteen inches to two feet, but they appear to progress on their knees and shins on steep places, so that their footprints, which are six inches wide and very splayed, seem to be turned backward.

This statement was debate in a desultory fashion and the debaters finally appear to have satisfied themselves that the Sogpas were either a large unknown species of langur monkey, or a tailless macaque monkey related to the rhesus. Langurs, be it noted, are arboreal monkeys, and though they have been seen on snow-covered pines at great altitudes, they do not venture higher than the treeline and certainly not on to the snowfields.

Wild Man's Tracks

In 1921 the explorer, Howad Bury, was engaged in reconnaissance work before the second British attempt to climb Mount Everest. He happened to remark in a report, somewhat causally, that when at an altitude of 21,000 feet his party came across tracks in the snow. They were able to pick out tracks of hares and foxes but one that at first looked like a human foot puzzled us considerably. Our coolies at once jumped to the conclusion that this must be the wild man of the snow to which they gave the name of METCH KANGMI." Bury then clamly proceeded to say that these tracks "were probably caused by a large 'loping' gray wolf which in the soft snow formed double tracks, rather like those of a barefoot man." How, since he did not see the alleged wolf, the author could state that it was gray is hard to understand. How, also, we may well ask, could a double wolf track resemble that of a man?

This report was read by one Henry Newman, who was in India. In a letter to the London Times sixteen years later (1937), this gentleman claimed to have been solely responsible for popularizing these METCH KANGMI. At any rate, this fellow admits he sent a story to the British press about the METCH KANGMI of, as he thought, Tibetan folklore, and he translated the name as "The Abominable Snowman." Henry Newman had discovered from a Tibetan friend that he had mistaken the true meaning of the word METCH. This, he tells us, should more properly be translated as "filthy" or disgusting".

Despite the fact that for pure delight there is little to choose between the three alternatives, the public had been given the Abominable Snowman and it would not give him up.

EVIDENCE FROM TRACKS

Enormous Footprints

There was an immediate outburst in the British press led by sporting gents with odd pen names. First came "Foreign Sportsman" with a note that, while crossing the Bireh Ganga Glacier, he had come across numerous tracks like those of an elephant. He said he had been more than just puzzled because an elephant could not have got to that place or gone where the tracks went. Next came another sportsman signing himself "Bhalu" who said that while crossing the upper basin of the Biafue Glacier in the Karakoram Range, he came across a line of large tracks a foot in diametre, nine inches deep, and eighteen inches apart. His porters identified them as those of a Snowman which they called a YETI.

More Evidence

Then the first reports of the Everest Expedition itself arrived and its leader had the audacity to report that when some of the party reached a point at an elevation of 17,000 feet they had seen, and watched for some time through powerful binoculars, a number of large, erect, dark forms moving about on a snowfield high above them and at an elevation of at least 20,000 feet. When they had reached this snowfield, moreover, he stated that they found it covered with enormous footprints—short and broad like those of an elephant but spaced in such a manner that they could only have been made by a two-legged animal, or one walking on only two legs.

The stride was outsize for any man, and the tracks led upward to a large area of bare rock above the glacier.

And thus matters might have rested had not an old school friend of mine really upset everything by a statement in his book about the Upper Salween. This was published in 1937 and was written by Ronald Kaulbach, a remarkable man of huge stature and gentle ways who literally exudes an aura of inherent honesty.

Imagine, therefore, the surprise he caused by stating in his book that at an elevation of 16,000 feet on one of the main passes between the valleys of the Chu and Salween Rivers, he came across five sets of "very extraordinary tracks."

These, he tells us, led "down the side of the valley through the snow, at an almost impossible angle, and on to the comparatively level floor. They looked exactly as though they had been made by barefooted men.

Debunker

The well-known mountaineer, F. S. Smythe, who holds the world-altitude record and who has written extensively on the Himalayan region, then submitted a long debunking article to the London Times. This appeared on November 10, 1937, and in it the author recorded details of an experience of his own. This occurred on July 16, 1937, at 16,500 feet on a glacier in the Bhyundar Valley of the Garwhal Himalaya, when he was on his way, to make the first ascent of Nilgiri Parbat Mountain. He saw there a series of human-shaped tracks, a foot long and six inches wide, with a stride of one and a half to two feet on level ground. As usual, his porters immediately affirmed that they were those of METCH KANGMI.

Smythe followed them up to a cave, and thence with a field glass back down to the valley below the snowline. He took careful measurements and photographs which were developed in a manner that precluded any fakery. He states that he submitted them to the same abovementioned experts and that they pronounced them to be those of the silver bear.

With Boots On!

It was H. W. Tilman who set this off in a book entitled Mount Everest, 1938, published by the Cambridge University Press in 1948. In this, and particularly in an appendix, he gathered together all the information that he could find on Abominable, Filthy, or Disgusting Snowmen.

Many of his rather lighthearted remarks appear to me to miss the point, and his assumption that no white man has ever reported seeing a Snowman is quite inaccurate, but he did add accounts of some of his own experiences that he states flatly altered his whole opinion and which, we must admit, seem to be indestructible even by "experts". He had already referred to one of these in another book entitled 'When Men and Mountains Meet' published the previous year; but what really jolted him was the sequel to this incident.

He tells us that on his way back from the Everest expedition of 1938 he crossed the—until then uncrossed—19,200-foot Zemu Gap, east of Kanchenjunga and almost due north of Darjeeling. At its top he found a single set of footprints that could not, because of weather conditions, have been more than two or three days old. He says emphatically that the tracks "were not like soup plates and could not be attributed to bears, snow leopards, otters, leaping hares, or gigantic one-legged birds, but were plain tracks of large boots."

These tracks naturally puzzled Tilman a great deal and he could only

(Continued on Page 30)

CARDINALS APPROVE NEW DOGMA

Five hundred cardinals and bishops of the Catholic Church unanimously approved the decision of the Pope Pius XII to proclaim as a new dogma the bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary into Heaven. Photo shows the scene in the Coliseum, Rome, as Father Lombardi makes his speech in support and acclamation of the new Dogma.

SECURITY COUNCIL TAKES UP KOREA

Russian Bid To Postpone Issue Fails

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 11, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Security Council, over Soviet opposition voted yesterday to to give priority to further consideration of charges of Chinese Communist intervention in the Korean War.

Russia's Jacob Malik argued that the Security Council should not discuss Korea in the absence of representatives from Communist China, who were invited here by the Council last Wednesday.

Voting was nine to nil in favour of the resolution to give priority to Korea by taking up again General MacArthur's special report.

But Russia did not take part in this vote.

Earlier the Council had defeated ten to one the Soviet Union's proposal that the Council should not take up the Korean issue yesterday.

When the Security Council met yesterday a six-power resolution was presented calling for the withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops from Nothern Korea.

Sponsored by the United States, Britain, Cuba, Ecuador, France and Norway, the resolution called upon all states and authorities to prevent their nationals from giving assistance to North Korean forces.

It affirmed that it was the policy of the United Nations to hold the Chinese frontier with Korea inviolate and fully to protect legitimate Chinese and Korean interests in the frontier zone.

The resolution asked the Security Council to insist that no action be taken which might lead to the spread of the war.

It further requested the United Nations Commission on the unification and rehabilitation of Korea to proceed to the areas as soon as possible and to assist in the settlement of frontier problems.

INDIAN SUPPORT

Mr. B. N. Rau, India, said that he would vote for giving priority to the Korean question on the assumption that it was not intended to do anything more than introduce the six-power resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain, Cuba, Equador, France and Norway.

"My Government considers that the situation in Korea is so dangerous and explosive that the great need of the hour is to lessen tension and remove fear", he said.

Mr. Rau added that the resolution intended to do this by making certain declarations, for example, affirming that it was the policy of the United Nations to hold the Chinese frontier with Korea inviolate and fully to protect the legitimate Chinese and Korean interests in the frontier zone.

"To that extent my delegation can and does appreciate the urgent necessity for the formal introduction of the resolution with perhaps some explanatory remarks, but not for any further discussion, much less for voting Mr. Rau said.

Mr. Rau said the Peiping Government must be given "a reasonable" time in which to send a representative before the Council proceeded to discuss General MacArthur's special report.

Sir Gladwyin Jebb, Britain, explaining why the resolution had been introduced at this stage said: "There is no doubt that the situation which the Council faces is a most serious one and we think it desirable that the Council itself and the world in general should be aware of the main lines with which we now feel the situation should be handled.

He then reviewed the various aspects of the resolution.

Referring to the call to withdraw all forces assisting the North Koreans, Sir Gladwyin said "it is clear that, as stated in the resolution continued intervention by Chinese forces in Korea would have the most serious and unforseable consequences.

With several speakers still to be heard the Council adjourned further discussion until a date to be set.

It was tentatively arranged for the Council to meet again on Monday to discuss the Palestine issue.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE 'VARSITY

CAMBRIDGE, Nov 11 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Tedder, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, was elected Chancellor of Cambridge University at a token election in the Senate yesterday. He succeeded Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, who died in September.

units consisted of "volunteers, who have expressed their desire to proceed to the Korean front in order to fight U. S. aggression and help the Korean people in the liberation of their homeland".

Describing the fighting from October 25 to November 4, the communique said units of the "peoples army" operating to the north western front had achieved "important successes".

The Chinese units had taken part in military operations together with the Peoples Army under the single leadership of the Supreme Command of the Peoples Army.

"The Peoples Army, together with the Chinese units of volunteers, has inflicted heavy blows on four divisions of the Second Corps of the Syngman Rhee Army and the American troops in the areas of Onjon and Unsan.

"In this direction the aggressive Syngman Rhee and American troops have been forced to the south of the River Chongchon.

In the ten days from October 25 to November 4, units of the Peoples Army have wiped out or wounded over 460 American and 2,180 Syngman Rhee officers and men".

AVOIDING CONTACT WITH CHINESE

No Directive To Supremo

LONDON, Nov. 11, (PTI-Reuter): A British Foreign Office spokesman yesterday denied that Gen. MacArthur had disregarded an Anglo-American directive to avoid contact with the Chinese forces in Korea.

He was commenting on an article in the British weekly review "New Statesman and Nation" which said that a directive had been sent to Gen. MacArthur urging him, if it were militarily possible, to halt his advance at the Korean Isthmus and so avoid contact with the Chinese forces.

"No such directive was sent to Gen. MacArthur," the spokesman declared.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR RUSSEL

An Apostle Of Humanity

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Nobel literature prizes were awarded yesterday to Earl Russel (Bertrand Russel) seventy-eight-year-old British philosopher, and Mr. William Faulkner, fifty-three-year-old American novelist.

The Swedish Academy, which awarded the prizes—gave the 1950 prize to Earl Russel and the 1949 to Mr. Faulkner.

AWARD FOR LEFTIST

A middle-aged British atomic scientist, who is a Vice-President of the British "Peace Committee" but denies he is a Communist was last night awarded the Nobel Prize for physics.

The Swedish Academy of Science honoured Professor Cecil E. Powell, aged forty-six, Professor of Physics at Bristol University and head of a university research team in nuclear physics and cosmic radiation.

The Academy made a joint award of the Nobel Chemistry Prize to Professor Emeritus Otto Diels, seventy-four of Kiel University and his former assistant Dr. Kurt Aldek, forty-eight, now professor at Cologne University.

They will share the cash prize which is also worth about £11,920.

The award was made for their discovery and development of the "dien synthesis".

Famine Reports Incorrect

NAGPUR, Nov. 11 (UPI): The report that the Ramtek tehsil in Nagpur district is faced with famine and the people there are experiencing great hardships to get rice and what for their daily meals, is completely baseless and with out any foundation.

Enquiries made in the grain market there and in government ration shops disclose that they have sufficient stocks of rice, wheat and juar which are being supplied to the consumers. Various qualities of rice are available in the market for sale.

Mr. M. D. Bodas, Food Officer, and the tehsildar of Ramtek are making efforts to expedite the despatch of rice from Bilaspur intended for the tehsil. The grain merchants have also been, it is learnt, given all facilities to bring about two hundred bags of rice from Nagpur grain market.—

Marwari Millionaire Leaps To His Death

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MANMAL Shankerlal, a 35 year old Marwari millionaire, whose ambitions to become a business magnate in Bombay brought him from Malwa, leaped to his death from the sixth floor of a seven-storeyed Mansion at Chowpatty Friday evening, throwing the sea-face into violent confusion.

A week's fast and constant meditation preceded this sudden successful attempt at suicide. Shankerlal, who leaves behind a wife and three children, was noticeably disturbed during the past week, and in spite of constant persuasion by his family, chose to occupy his time in meditation at a Jain Mandir on the sixth floor of the Gyanlal building at Chowpatty.

Large crowds on holiday spree merry-making on the New Year Day streamed in at the spot where the millionaire fell as the Gamdevi Police rushed in to execute a panchnama. For a while the reason behind this tragic fall was anybody's guess, but soon the wife and children of the businessman came down from the building to see the last sparks of life fade away from the man's body.

It was with considerable difficulty, it is understood, that he had been persuaded by his wife that morning to leave the Mandir and return home. Shankerlal appears to have accompanied his wife home reluctantly, for a few hours after he stole out of the house and returned to his place of meditation.

While in the Mandir and surrounded by his family, Shankerlal suddenly cast off his garments and seized by a deep melancholia, quickly climbed the parapet wall and before anybody could summon his wits to prevent him he had kept his date with death.

It is gathered that Manmal came to Bombay to extend his business in gold and silver. Before he could commence regular work, however, he surprised his family and relatives with this sudden tragic move.

He owned a building in Bombay and was living with his wife, mother-in-law and three children at Kalbadevi. During the last three days, it is stated, his behaviour had turned queer and used to perplex his wife. He chose to spend the greater part of his time at the Jain Mandir. In spite of advice from his wife, he undertook a fast for a week in the premises of the Mandir. The police said today the deceased was mentally deranged.

This is the second case of a millionaire committing suicide within the last fortnight in the city. The first was the son of the owner of a well known cloth merchant in Bombay.

Cultural Mission For West Indies

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11 (PTI): A four-man Indian cultural mission, headed by Swami Advaitananda of the Bharat Sevasram Sangh, will leave for the West Indies, British and Dutch Guiana, and South America today by the S.S. "Betwa".

During their two-year stay abroad the mission will propagate Indian culture in those countries. The members of the mission were given a reception this evening by the citizens of Calcutta.

NO INTERVENTION IN TIBET

U.S. Envoy's Statement

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11 (PTI): United States Ambassador to India, Mr. Loy W. Henderson, said today that his country did not intend to intervene in Tibet and considered the issue as one "entirely for Tibet and China to decide."

He declared in a press conference here that the recognition of China's suzerainty over Tibet had been the "historic policy" of the United States, but added "my Government deplore attack on Tibet"

Referring to the situation in Nepal, Mr. Henderson said that he considered it primarily as India's problem, adding, "we do not like to complicate it by a premature action of ours."

The Ambassador stated that he was studying the situation in Nepal and his Government would take a decision on merit of the issue. He denied that Nepal had appealed for American help or any arms had been supplied to her.

He added that he was in touch with the Government of India over the present situation in Nepal.

The ambassador had planned earlier a visit to Nepal towards the end of this year, but had kept it in abeyance pending "clarification of the situation there."

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Mr. Henderson said that relations between India and the United States were growing closer and expressed the hope that "world events will bring us closer still."

Paying a tribute to the statesmanship of Prime Minister Nehru, he emphatically declared that his Government and people "have high esteem for Pandit Nehru. His policy appeals to us," he added.

He denied that Pandit Nehru wanted to remain neutral. "He wants to decide an issue on its merit and we appreciate it, he said. "We want that nations should decide issues on their merit as India."

Replying to a suggestion that Prime Minister Nehru was held in high esteem by the U.S. Government so long as he fitted in his policies with those of America, Mr. Henderson said: "Yes. Also when he does not". And then joined the pressmen in a laughter.

Answering the charge that the United States was creating a power bloc in the world and the UNO, he said: "If joint action and co-operation between nations to put down any aggression was called creation of power bloc, then we are in a power bloc".

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Mr. Henderson said that he thought there was a danger of further armed aggression in South-East Asia. The best guarantee against aggression, he said, was to let the "potential aggressor" know that the world would be united against his act of aggression.

The Ambassador, however, declined to name any "potential aggressor".

He stated in a reply that some American private commercial firms had supplied a quantity of small arms and ammunition to Pakistan as they did to India.

Mr. Henderson, who is here in connection with the annual sports weekend observed by the American community in India, especially in Bombay and Calcutta, will bowl the first ball in a charity baseball match to be played here tomorrow between Bombay and Calcutta. The match has been well-publicised in the Indian press and its proceeds will go to Indiancharities. The Economic Counsellor to the US Embassy in New Delhi who was also present at the press conference said that details of the proposed technical aid to India under the Point Four programme were now being worked out in New Delhi. Assoon as they were finalised Indian students would go to th eUnited States for technical education and US technicians would come to India for a assisting in the development of industries and agriculture here.

Revolutionary Dead

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11 (UPI): Shrimati Sovarani Dutta, a well known revolutionary yesterday died early morning at her Calcutta residence.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges, and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions. Rs. 2 Horoscope w writing time required Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

SETTLEMENT OF KASHMIR ISSUE

British Paper Suggests Abdullah-Abbas Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 11: The time has come when Kashmiris might be given an opportunity to settle the conflict without any outside interference, says Norman Cliff, correspondent of the "New Chronicle".

Let Sheikh Abdullah and Choudary Ghulam Abbas, Kashmir Chief Minister and Head of the Azad Kashmir Government, respectively, get together and try to work out an agreement. Besides being Kashmiris they are old friends and there is every possibility of their working out an agreement provided no outside power interferes.

The plan devised by the two leaders could be subject to endorsement by plebiscite. Even if the hope of an agreement is slender the effort, the correspondent adds, is worth taking.

Pak Pilgrims Arrive

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (PTI): A party of fifty Pakistani pilgrims has reached Dewa Sharif in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh to participate in the forthcoming urs of Haji Waris Ali Shah Sahib there, according to an External Affairs Ministry press note today.

The Government of U.P., the press not said, was making arrangements to look after the comforts of the pilgrims.

PEOPLE CO-OPERATING SAYS VELLODI

Telangana Tour Impressions

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11 (UPI): People in the "disturbed" areas of Telangana are increasingly co-operating with the authorities, and their morale is high today. This was the general impression formed by Shri M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, who has just returned from a three-day tour of the Communist-infested areas in Warangal district.

The Chief Minister spoke to the villagers in their own tongue and heard them saying in ringing tones that they no longer feared the anti-social elements. They would grapple with them if they tried to infiltrate into their villages.

The role the home guards and the village defence squads are playing in keeping law and order evoked the Chief Minister's admiration. In many places, it was conveyed to him that the home guards had proved to be a terror to the terrorists themselves.

Ex-Collector To Die

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11 (UPI): Mohomed Hyder, ICS, ex-Collector of Osmanabad, was sentenced to death by the special judge, Gulbarga, yesterday. He was tried on the charges of murdering a kisan and his wife.

In another case he was charged with kidnapping twelve farmers.

These incidents accused committed on or about April 29, 1948, before the police action in Hyderabad.

Vellodi Kills A Panther

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11 (UPI): Shri M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, during his recent tour of the disturbed areas in Warangal district, shot dead a panther.

It is reported that as he was returning from a visit to a koya (backward tribe) centre, the beast crossed his way. The Chief Minister, in the twinkling of an eye grabbed his rifle and sent the panther reeling to the ground with one shot.

Early Rehabilitation Of DPs Urged

GIDWANI WARNS DISCONTENT IS GROWING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. CHOTHRAM, P. GIDWANI, President of the All-India Refugee Association, said here today that there was growing discontentment and disillusionment among displaced persons all over the country.

Dr. Gidwani, who arrived in Bombay after touring the various states with a view to studying the condition of displaced persons, observed that if no immediate measures were taken to resettle these unfortunate people, their anguish, distress and misery would be exploited by some interested parties which might lead to grave consequences.

He urged the Government of India to accept the suggestion of "capital-levy" made by the Congress President, Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, as the only course left to raise funds for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

CAPITAL LEVY

Repudiating the recent statement of Ajit Parsad Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, that the suggestion of "capital-levy" came only from the rich class of displaced persons, Dr. Gidwani pointed out that the suggestion was first made by the Congress President, a non-refugee. However, he said, if Government were doubtful, they could give the compensation on "graded basis" but should not cloud the issue by saying ehat "it is impracticable".

Dr. Gidwani requested Government to expedite the payment of claims to displaced persons for the properties left in Pakistan.

He also urged Government to remove the distinction between "sponsored" and "unsponsored" refugees and extend the benefits of rehabilitation to all classes of displaced persons.

NOT SUCCESSFUL

"The Rehabilitation Finance Administration has in a large measure not been able to achieve its purpose of providing financial assistance on reasonable terms to displaced persons and thereby enable them to settle in business and industry", says Dr. Choithram. P. Gidwani, in a resolution to be moved in the next meeting of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

Girls Pray For Harmony Between Parents

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 10 (UPI): Two Indian girls who had come to pray to Our Lady of Fatima for "a harmonious relationship between our parents" were among the crowds who attended a mass prayer service in the St. Joseph's institution grounds.

"We have been very unhappy to see our mother and father quarelling", the girls said. "Although we are not Catholics our teacher in the convent told us that if we prayed to Our Lady she would listen to our appeal" the girls added.

6 Desperadoes Killed In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Nov. 11 (PTI): The police killed six desperadoes on November 5 in a fight in Thanikala forest in the "disturbed" Warangal district, it was officially learned here today.

The desperadoes, it was understood, volunteered to show the hideout of a chief desperado of the district wanted in connection with the murder of a police inspector. They led a police party into the Thanikala forest and suddenly opened fire on the police. The police killed all the six in the encounter.

MOBILE POST OFFICES SOON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mobile post offices will function shortly on all important cities in India, it was learned here today.

These post offices, housed in specially constructed omnibuses, will function after dusk and visit important areas for all postal transactions at specific times. At the end of the schedule, ominbuses will proceed to the aerodrome where the postal articles will be sorted out for various destinations.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF RATIONED ARTICLES

Position Clarified

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The correct position regarding the import and export restrictions on rationed articles is as stated hereunder and not as stated in the 'R' Notice published on Saturday, November 11, 1950. States Public Relations Officer (Rationing) in a press note.

A. No person can bring into the Bombay rationed area from any place outside that area any quantity of the following articles without a permit from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, or the Controller or Rationing, Bombay.

(1) Wheat including wheat in husk, wholemeal wheatflour, wheat atta, maida, rawa, suji, bran and bread (baker's bread or loaf); (2) Barley, barley in the husk, barley flour and barley bran; (3) Rice, paddy, rice flour, pohas and kurmuras; (4) Jowar and Jowar uour; (5) Bajri and Bajri flour; (6) Maize, maize flour, maize atta, maize rava, and maize suji.

B. No person can remove outside the Bombay rationed area any quantity of any of the following articles except under a permit from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay.

(1) Jowar, Jower flour; (2) Bajri, Bajri flour; (3) Nachni, Nachni flour; (4) Rice, paddy and their products; (5) Barley, barley in the husk, barley flour, barley bran, barley products; (6) Wheat including wheat in husk, wheat flour, atta, maida, rawa, suji, bran, bread (baker's bread or loaf), and any other wheat products; (7) Maize and maize products (excluding maize starch).

COOKED ARTICLES

This prohibition does not apply to the export of cooked articles of food prepared from any of the above articles by a bona fide traveller for consumption during journey and to the export of biscuits imported from abroad or manufactured by certain specified biscuit manufacturers whose products have been exempted from the operation of the relevant order.

A bonafide travelle rcan bring into or carry out of the Bombay Rationed Area to any place within the State of Bombay without a permit one lb. of sugar.

Concession To Backward Classes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Backward Class families, who are not in a position to go in for a built-up area of 400 square feet as required under the rules governing the scheme of grant of loans for construction of houses for Backward Classes, have been allowed by the Government of Bombay to reduce it to 300 square feet.

They have also been allowed to reduce the built-up area of a cattle shed and a barn from 180 square feet, as required under the rules, to 160 square feet.

RICE POSITION IN GAUHATI BAD

Price Soars Up

GAUHATI, Nov. 11 (UPI): The rice position at Gauhati is becoming very acute as rice is being sold at prices varying between Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 per maund. The commodity has practically disappeared from the open market.

This complete disappearnce is stated to be a result of an anti-black marketing drive launched by the Deputy Commissioner and some of the procurement and supply staff officials.

Reports received from Tezpur Nowgong, north Kamprup as well as other parts of the Assam State, indicate the existence of a critical rice position there. From certain places, reports of failure of paddy crops due to drought and insects have also been received. The areas in Upper Assam, affected by the recent flood, have not been able to produce any good crop till now. It is stated that till the new harvest, a month or so later, the rice position in the State will pass through very critical times.

Assam Bans Export Of Mustard Seeds

GAUHATI, Nov. 11 (PTI): The Government of Assam has prohibited with immediate effect the export of mustard seeds and mustard oil from the State of Assam till December 31, 1950.

This order will not, however, apply to the movement of mustard seeds and mustard oil against valid export licence issued by the Government of India out of India.

I L O Talks On Plantations

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (UPI): The International Labour Organisation's committee on work on plantations will hold its first session at Bandoneng (Indonesia) from 4 to 16 December 1950, according to a report received from I.L.O. office, Geneva.

Egyptian Rice Arrives

MADRAS, Nov. 11 (UPI): Steamer "City of Derby" carrying 3,976 tons of rice from Egypt arrived at the Cochin port on November 9, 1950. The consignment is to be allocated to Madras State (1,976 tons) and the United State of Travancore-Cochin (2,000 tons).

Bombay State Dentists' Register Published

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State First Dentists' Register prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Dentists' Act, 1948, has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, of November 2, for general information.

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Dentists' Registration Tribunal, expressed or implied in the Register, has a right to appeal to the Appellate Authority, c/o the Dentists Registration Tribunal, Office of the Bombay Medical Council Swadeshi Mills Estate, Charni Road, Bombay 4, within 30 days from the date of the publication of the Register.

Amendment To Medical Practioners' Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay will receive objections and suggestions in respect of a draft amendment to the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Rules, 1939, by December 1, 1950. The draft amendment has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of November 9.

Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, Secretariat, Bombay, or to Directors of Local Authorities, Collectors of Ditricts, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay or Medical Officers in charge of hospitals.

UNESCO Contributes 15,000 Dollars To Assam Fund

PARIS, Nov 11 (PTI-Reuter): The executive board of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation yesterday decided to earmark a sum of 15,000 dollars fo assistance to victims of the recent earthquake in Assam.

ENJOY PLAYING
'Chandni Chowk'
An Interesting Game With Absorbing Attention
A Novelty In Indoor Recreations
Price Rs. 3/- Postage Extra
Phone 42364 or write:-
DEWAN AMRIT LAL
16/3, W.E.A. Qarol Bagh, NEW DELHI
WANTED AGENTS, DEALERS AND STOCKISTS

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Kartik Shud 3 2007.
MUSLIM: Safar 1 1370.
PARSI: Khordad 11 1320.
Sunrise; 6-44 a.m. Sunset 6-1 p.m.,
Hightide 01-26, 13-03 Lowtide: 07-25, 19-21.

Today's Engagements

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bombay, Shri M. C. Chagla, will inaugurate Publishers' Exhibition.

MAYOR'S ASSAM RELIEF FUND: Club D'Orient presents variety entertainment "Sadhana" at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10 a.m.

YOUTH'S OWN UNION: Debate on "Ball-room dancing is not in the interest of Society" at YOU, Cama Library Hall 6-15 p.m:.

SRI SUBRAMANIA SAMAJ: Today's programme 7 a.m. "Muruka Akhandanamam" to 7 p.m. 8-30 p.m. Upanyasam by Sri. Satakopachariyar on "Bala Leela".
On Monday 8-30 p.m. Upanyasam by Panditharaja Acharya T. A. Venkateswara Dikshithar on "Murukan Perumai".

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on 'Horoscopical Forecast' by Prof. L. K. Chary, at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan (Old building). 5 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6; 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m.; 8-15; Hindustani 8.15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-5 Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7.30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m.; 1.50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m., 07-30 Subhashita, 07-35 Mangal smaran, 07-40 Prog., 07.45 B. T. Vyas, G songs, 08-15 Meenaxi Trasi, allaiya bilawal, 11-45 Air artists, sangeet roopak, G, 12-15 For women, G, 13.10 Meenaxi Trasi, shud sarang, 13-40 A Sandler Trio, 14-00 Lily Pons, soprano, 14-15 Orch. of H. M. Royal Marines, 17-30 R. Kokje, kh. marwa, 18.10 B.T. Vyas, G songs, 18-20 A.H. Jafarkhan, sitar, 18-50 Meenaxi Trasi, dhanashree, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 W. Padhye, durga, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20.30 A. H. Jafarkhan s.tar, 20-45 G bhalan & geet, by air artist, 21-15 S. Raghviah, K music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Time for music.

VARIATIONS: 353 m. 08-00 A Khan, sitar, 08-45 M. Amembal, devotional songs, M, 11.00 Film songs, 11-45 W. Padhye, guru sarang, 12-15 A.H. Jafarkhan, sitar, 13.00 Air artist, bhavgeet, 13-30 Meenaxi Trasi, shud sarang, 13-50 W. Padhye ambica, 17.30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, sayantara, 18-20 For villagers, in M, and 18-30 in K, 20-15 S.K. Abhyankar, M. songs, 20.30 A.H. Saroor's Talk, 20-45 Air artist, bad and bhavgeet, 21-00 B. Amembal, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, 21-45 Radio Orch., 22-00 Laxmibai Jadhav, vocal.

BARODA

250 m., 07-55 Prataksmaran, 08-15 P. N. Joshi, kh. v.d., 09-00 C. Shetye, violin 09.15 M.R. Pandit, G geets, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 P.N. Joshi,. bhajans, 19-15 M.R. Pandit, G geets, 19.30 L.B Deodhar, tabla, 19-45 A. Mody, G geets. 20-00 Geet Gurjari, 20.10 Locals, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21.15 L.B. Deodhar, tabla, 21-30 Month's song, 21-35 P.N Joshi, kh, v.d.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m., 07-55 Prathasmaran, 08-15 Bedad, 09.00 For children, 18-20 R. Bhojak, G geets, 18-30 R. Pandya, dilruba, 18-45 Film songs, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19.15 Prog for you, 19-30 For Industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 21-05 R. Bojak, G. geets 20-30 R. Pandya, dilruba, 20-45 R Bhojak, G. geets 21.15 K.L. Saigal, 21-30 As in Baroda.

"Florence Nightingale Ball"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The military nursing service has organised a "Florence Nightingale ball" in aid of the Trained Nurses' Association of India at the United Services Club, Colaba on November 15.

Meeting Locust Menace

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Effective steps have been taken by the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bombay to combat locusts which have invaded certain Gujerat districts. Locusts appeared in the Mehsana and Banaskantha Districts in the second week of June.

Locusts appeared in Amreli, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts during the first week of October. The extent of their invasion was seven talukas of the Banaskantha District, four talukas of the Mehsana District, two talukas of the Amreli District and a few villages in two talukas of the Ahmedabad District and one taluka of the Kheda District.

Immediately, instructions were given to the District Agricultural Officers in North Gujerat regarding the measures to be adopted to fight them. Cultivators were also informed about it by distributing a large quantity of leaflets. The control measures consisted of (1) destroying adult locusts by sweeping with broom-sticks and beating them to death or burning them with flame throwers, (2) dusting crops with 10 per cent gammexane, hexyclan or hexidole, (3) killing locusts with baits containing stomach poisons and (4) destroying their eggs mechanically.

Cultivators co-operated fully with the departmental staff in adopting the control measures described above. The Crop Protection Officer in the Department of Agriculture undertook extensive tours in the affected areas, when he was accompanied by the District Agricultural Officers and Revenue Officers concerned.

Insecticides and appliances were despatched to the affected areas with utmost expedition. The local authorities and the cultivators were forewarned of locusts' attacks by telegrams, communicating to them the directions in which the locust swarms were flying.

Madras Tax On Newspapers

EXEMPTION SOON

MADRAS, Nov. 11 (PTI): The Madras Government will shortly issue an executive order exempting newspapers in the State from the payment of sales tax, it was officially learnt today.

The exemption will take effect from January 1, 1951, and entail a loss of about Rs. 1,50,000 in a year to the Government.

The State Government originally proposed to amed the General Sales Tax Act to grant the exemption, but the Government of India pointed out that under the Constitution only Parliament is competent to undertake any legislation in respect of taxation of newspapers. After considering the legal implications, the Madras Cabinet today decided to exempt newspapers from the tax by an executive order under section 6 (1) of the General Sales Tax Act which provided for such exemptions.

B. P. C. C. Programme For Nehru Birthday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will celebrate the Sixty-first Birthday of India's Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on Tuesday, November 14 with the following programme:

8 a.m.: Flag Salutation function. Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will unfurl the flag and take the salute.

6-30 p.m.: Public meeting at People's Hall, Congress House. The Hon'ble Ministers, Shri Morarji Desai and L. M. Patil will speak. Shri S. K. Patil will preside.

Bengal Exodus

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11 (PTI): During the past 24 hours 4,045 Hindus and 2,245 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 5,504 Hindus and 2,331 Muslims left, states a West Bengal Government press note issued today. By Air 46 Hindus and 51 Muslims arrived and 49 Hindus and 59 Muslims left.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MALABAR

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 11 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday:

Fairly widespread rain has occurred in Malabar south Kanara, Travancore-Cochin and south Tamilnad. Weather was dry elsewhere.

Night temperatures were below normal over the whole country outside the southern half of the Peninsula. They were five degrees to ten degrees below normal over the region extending from Saurashtra and Deccan (desh) to Orissa and Bihar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL Sunday evening: Rainfall will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin and south Tamilnad and occur locally in and near Malabar-south Kanara.

Night temperatures may begin to rise in south Deccan (desh) Mysore and south Hyderabad.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from October 1 1950, and departure from normal, recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday:—

Abu 11 53 0 0 minus 9.8, Ahmedabad 91 55 0 0 minus 9.3, Ahmednagar 84 48 0 1.6 minus 1.2, Ambala 87 50 0 0 minus 1.1, Bangalore 73 — — — —, Baroda 94 51 0 0 minus 2.2, Belgaum 81 59 0 8.3 plus 2.3, Bhuj 90 60 0 0 minus 9 3, BOMBAY (Colaba) 93 68 0 1.4 minus 1.5 Calcutta (Alipore) 84 63 0 9.7 plus 4.7, Cuttack 84 61 0 2.7 minus 3.6, Darjiling 6 44 0 2.8 minus 3.0, Dehra Dun 78 48 0 0 minus 1.4, Jaipur 87 54 0 0 minus 0.5, Jubbulpore 85 48 0 0 minus 2.1, Kanpur 86 51 0 0 minus 1.6, Kolhapur 86 59 0 7.6 —, Lucknow 87 53 0 0.1 minus 1.3, Ludhiana 85 51 0 0 minus 0.5 Mahabaleshwar 75 57 0 8.2 plus 1.1, Mussoorie 67 45 0 0 minus 1.3, Mysore 78 68 0 7.2 minus 0.1, Nagpur (Sonegaon) 87 53 0 0.5 minus 2.3, Ootacamund 63 51 0.4 10.3 minus 0.5 Pachmarhi 78 44 0 0.2 minus 2.4, Patiala 85 53 0 0 — Patna 87 57 0 0 minus 2.4, Poona 88 49 0 2.8 minus 1.4, Rajkot 91 57 0 0 minus 0.7, Ranchi 78 53 0 1.1 minus 2.4, Shillong 70 45 0 6.1 minus 1.7, Sholapur 88 59 0 30 minus 0.8, Simla 59 45 0 0.3 minus 1.1, Surat 95 62 0 0 minus 1.7.

LABOUR WELFARE EXAM RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates have passed the Short-term Course (Certificate) Supplementary Examination held by the School for Training of Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay, in July last.

First Class (in order of merit): K. C. Chaturvedi, B. Radhakrishnamurthy, G. B. Chavan, R. D. Hattangadi.

Secon Class (in order of merit): Kodurt Venkateswar Rao, C. B. Saxena, E. S. Saignonkar, S. P. Jain, Mamidana Someswara Rao, Barry Fran J. M. Tandon, D. S. Balasi, V. Mathew Kadavan, R. G. Mehala, G. R. Mehta, M. B. Srinivasan, P. S. Parulkar, A. O. S. Rao, M. S. Bright, V. Raman, V. S. Phadnis, K. S. Natesan, P. T. Ghan, A. L. DeSouza, B. J. Detrajwala, R. P. Nihalani, S. B. Godbole, U. B. Shirali, K. R. Surana, C. R. Sundaram, K. P. Goel and B. A. Vaswani.

Pass Class (in order of merit): K. B. Divekar, V. M. Thakarney, D. T. Aghicha, H. K. Sawant, P. G. Mahajan, M. Rafiuddin, B. R. Advani, B. Rama Murthy, K. Gupta, J. P. Gupta S. B. Johri, A. K. Kunte, David James V. N. Batchu, P. V. Subba Rao, K. S. Sabnis, M. K Shoerey, Iravati B. Maheshwari and M. J. Joshi (ex-student).

The result of Gyan Prakash has been held in reserve.

I. Christdas has passed the Long-term Course (Diploma) Supplementary Examination held by the School in July.

U.S. Fellowship For Haffkine Librarian

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The U. S. Medical Librarians' Association has conferred a fellowship for advanced training in Medical Librarianship on Mr Manmohan V. Kamat, Librarian of the Haffkine Institute Bombay. Mr. Kamat leaves on November 16 for London 'en route' to the United States.

BRITAIN AND SARAWAK: Britain and Sarawak, in Borneo, have concluded a double taxation agreement.

CO-OPERATION IN CENSUS WORK

Mayor's Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Mayor of Bombay Mr. S.K. Patil has in an appeal called upon the people of Greater Bombay to help in the collection of important information for the 9th All India Decennial Census which takes place in February next year.

The Mayor says:

In February of next year, the 9th All India Decennial Census will take place. This Census is the first Census of a Free Republican India. It incorporates several changes in procedure and information will be sought for with a view to preparing statistics showing economic classification and means of livelihood which are of great importance in national planning.

A Census provides information of vital importance as regards the social and economic structure of a country. The Indian Census is unique in that the enumeration is almost entirely voluntary and unpaid. Any departure from this principle would be very undesirable.

I, therefore, appeal to all individuals and associations in Greater Bombay to help in the collection of the very important information that the Census provides and to come forward in sufficient numbers and lend their services in connection with the 1951 Census. Each enumerator would be asked to enumerate about a thousand persons only and would have 20 days in which to do it. He would be assigned as far as possible the area in which he is normally resident. The work of enumeration would not take more than 2 to 2½ hours daily during the enumeration period, either in the morning or at night.

I feel confident that this appeal will meet with a liberal response from all persons who can spare some time for this important work. Names and addresses and other information should please be sent to the Census Officer for Bombay City, Dr. K. N. Choksy, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

A PICNIC FOR BLIND CHILDREN

Rani Maharaj Singh's Invitation

BOMBAY, Saturday: Thanks to Rani Maharaj Singh, the children of the Dadar School for the Blind will enjoy a picnic on the spacious lawns of the Government House on November 17 and 18.

Rani Maharaj Singh who was visiting the Institute for the first time said that as long as there was the spirit of service and self-sacrifice in the workers of the Institute funds will be pouring in of themselves. On no account the good work should suffer on the plea of "lack of funds". To the children, she said, that their goal should be freedom from dependence on others for practically all the needs of life.

She went round the Institute evincing keen interest in its working and made several practical suggestions for improvement. The children of the School entertained Rani Maharaj Singh to some fine Indian orchestral and instrumental music.

Mr. Champaklal G. Modi, Hon. Secretary of the Blind Relief Association welcomed Rani Maharaj Singh. The girls will be invited to the Government House on November 17 and the boys on the next day.

PROMISING CAREER CUT SHORT

BOMBAY, Saturday: A promising career was cut short tragically when Felix Charles Gomes, 25-year old Flight Engineer of the Air-India International crashed to death with the "Malabar Princess" off France.

Felix was employed by the Air-India, Bombay as a ground Engineer after a brilliant academic career. He was sent to the United States for training as Flight Engineer along with seven others. He went through six months' training course in America, and on return was posted at London on a five years' contract. The contract was to have expired this year.

Felix was due home on leave at the end of December and his arrival was keenly awaited by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Gomes of Saharanpur and his five sisters.

Fate, however, intervened and robbed the family of the only son, in his prime.

Patiala Dismissed Cheaply

JIM LAKER BAGS SIX WICKETS FOR 23 RUNS

PATIALA, Nov. 11 (PTI).

After dismissing Patiala for 153 just half an hour before tea, the Commonwealth in their reply made 87 for two at the close of the first day of the three-day match here.

On the plump easy paced turf wicket of the Rajendra Gymkhana Grounds, Patiala, in the wake of the cheap dismissal of Indian opening bat, Mushtaq Ali, batted timidly and found themselves in a hopeless position with seven wickets down for 68 within fifteen minutes after lunch. But an enterprising partnership between Shute Banerjee and Inderjit, both noted for their prowess with the ball rather than with the bat, added 69—one run more than the combined effort of first seven.

Banerjee finished top scorer with 50 including three fours and one six.

Daljindersingh who opened with Mushtaq defended stubbornly for 104 minutes, scoring a painstaking 17 while six wickets crumbled at the other end. He played well forward and would have scored many more runs if he had put weight on his shoulders into strokes instead of patting the ball.

Surrey's offspinner Jim Laker claimed six in three bursts of two wickets each time. The wicket did not turn much but Laker kept a good length and varied the pace, lifted intelligently and attacked the offstump mostly.

The visitors in their reply, opened on a sound note, Fishlock and Gimblett putting on 71 in an hour's play. However, in the last ten minutes' play they were out in quick succession.

A three-day match between the Maharaja of Patiala's eleven and the Commonwealth commenced here today on hard turf wicket of the Rajendra Gymkhana Grounds. Bathed in bright, but mild and pleasant sunshine grounds surrounded all throughout by tall trees presented a picturesque view with its neatly cropped outfield.

The Maharaja of Patiala spun the coin and the visitor's skipper Worrell called incorrectly and the home team batted first.

The teams are:—

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S XI: Maharaja of Patiala (Captain), Mushtaq Ali, P. Sen, C. Rangachari, Jasu Patel, Shute Inderjeet Singh.

COMMONWEALTH: Frank Worrell (Captain), Laurie Fishlock, Harold Gimblett, Jack Ikin, George Emmett, Alfred Barlow, Fred Ridgway, Jim Laker, George Tribe, Ken Grieves and Bruce Dooland.

Holkar's stalwart Mushtaq Ali and Daljindersingh opened the innings to the pace attack of Fred Ridgway from north and leftarm Frank Worrell from the pavalion end.

Mushtaq Ali opened on a bright note cutting Ridgway for a single and placed Worrell to off for another single which was followed up by Daljinder, who opened his scoring with a single off Worrell. Ridgway and Worrell then bowled a maiden each. Mushtaq Ali was getting impatient at being tied up. Ridgway and Worrell rapped his pads but the appeals for legbefore were negatived.

At eighteen, Mushtaq's impatience ended when he attempted to drive a good length ball that kept low from Worrell and was bowled off stump. Mushtaq scored only 5 runs while 11 of the total of 18 was credited to "mister extras"—seven byes and four noballs, all from Worrell.

The former Gujerat batsman Prithviraj, who is now playing for Punjab came in next. The wicket played easy but batsman found runs difficult to get against an accurate attack, only nine runs being added in the next half hour. Worrell sent down three maidens in succession.

Worrell, however, soon changed to spin attack, giving charge of leather to Surrey offspinner Laker from South and the Australian leftarm Tribe at the other end.

The Patiala team suffered a batting collapse losing four more wickets by lunch. At 31 Prithviraj played outside to Laker with a halfhearted forward stroke and was out legbefore for 7.

Two runs later Raisingh, next man in who will be included in the Indian team visiting Australia, edged Laker to Barlow behind the stumps. He scored only two runs.

Laker claimed these two wickets in 11 deliveries conceding only a single.

Raja of Nalgarh was the next man to be out when he groped forward to Tribe, missed and was declared legbefore. He had not scored while only one run was added to the total.

The skipper the Maharaja of Patiala, next came in and fielded a long handle to score four boundaries—three in one over—off Tribe before pulling the same bowler into the safe hands of Ikin at deep square leg. The four hits to the boundary were his only scoring strokes and the total went to 52.

Sen came out next to join Daljindersingh with five minutes left for lunch. Daljindersingh who had opened the innings was defending one end stoutly in spite of collapse at the other end.

Lunch was taken at 59 with Daljinder remaining unbeaten with a painstaking ten runs.

The rot continued and the home team lost two more wickets for the addition of nine to the prelunch total of 59. Laker and Tribe took the attack when play resumed. Sen reached forward to Laker's last ball of the first over, missed and was easily stumped. Sen had not added to his score of five nor was there any addition to the total after resumption.

Banerjee and Daljinder came together and the latter snicked Tribe for a three. At the other end Daljinder playing forward to Laker edged him, the ball hitting his pad before bouncing to Ikin at first slip. Daljinder had batted for two hours and fifteen minutes for his 17 made while six wickets crumbled at the other end.

Laker took these two wickets in 2.5 overs for three runs his overall analysis at this stage reading 12.5 overs, seven maidens, nine runs and four wickets

Inderjit, who played a gallant innings for the Services XI against the tourists at Dehra Dun with an unbeaten 30 in the first innings, partnered Banerjee for eight. Tribe at this stage gave way to leg break googly Bruce Dooland and later changed over to the other end taking over from Laker. Enterprising batting followed and runs for the first time in the innings came in steadily with Banerjee doing the bulk scoring. However many came off edged strokes.

Driving Tribe to deep cover for 2 Inderjit sent up a hundred in three hours play the last 32 being added in 40 minutes.

The batsmen naw gaine dconfidence and warmed upto the attack. Inderjit puled Tribe to squareleg boundary. Banerjee lifted Dooland to the longon boundary, the ball just falling short of six but at the other end repeated the stroke off Tribe for a clear six.

Inderjit cover drove Tribe, Eminett, preventing a four but in the next over whie attempting a similar stroke off Dooland, he skied the ball and was caught by the bowler himself. He scored 19 in a total of 137 and and added 61 in 55 minutes to the eighth wicket. With Gujarat's Jasu Patel as his next partner Banerjee continued to play freely and drove Dooland straight for a four. But trying a big hit off Laker who had then returned to the attack in the place of Tribe, skied the ball to Ikin at extra cover. Banerjee had scored exactly 50 which included three four and one six in a total of 145. He batted for 80 minutes and helped the side to recover from a hopeless position of 59 runs for six wickets.

Rangachari, the last man was out by offering a simple return catch to Laker. He remained for five minutes.

Jasu Patel remained not out with nine in a total of 153.

The Commonwealth team opened their first innings with lefthanded Laurie Fishlock and Harold Gimglett to the pace attack of Bihar's Shute Banerjee and Rangachari of Madras.

The team made seven runs without loss before tea.

On an easy-paced wicket fast bowlers held little terrors for the batsmen, who scored freely. Fishlock drove Rangachari twice and also pulled Banerjee to the square-leg boundary

Thirty two runs were added in half an nour when the Maharaja of Patiala replaced Banerjee and Rangachari by spinners Inderjet and Jasu Patel respectively. Banerjee and Rangachari in their opening spell of four overs each had given eighteen runs.

The spinners also made little impression, the batsmen continuing to play free and offensive cricket. A well-spread out field stopped feours but runs came in steadily in singles and twos. The batsmen executing a variety of stokes all round the wicket. The first wicket partnership was broken after an hour's play when the total had reached 79.

Fishlock drove Inderjit half heartedly giving the bowler a low return catch.

He had scored 39 runs which included three fours.

George Emmett joined Gimblett ten minutes before stumps were drawn. Gimblett was out l-b-w. two minutes from the close when he stopped a straight on from Jasu Patel. He had scored 35 in a total of 87 runs.

Ken Grieves came in and played out Patel's unfinished over and the stumps were drawn without any addition to the total.

SCORE BOARD

PATIALA (FIRST INNINGS):

Maharaja of Patiala c Ikin b Tribe	16
Raja of Nalagarh l-b-k Laker	0
Prithviraj l-b-w Laker	7
Raisingh c Barlow b Laker	2
Mushtaq Ali b Worrell	5
Daljinder Singh c Ikin b Laker	17
Sen st. Barlow b Laker	5
Banerjee c Ikin b Laker	50
Inderjit c and b Dooland	19
Jasu Patel not out	9
Rangachari c and b Laker	3
Extras	20
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ridgway	7	11	13	0
Worrell	6	4	2	1
Laker	20.4	11	23	6
Tribe	19	5	60	2
Dooland	11	1	35	1

COMMONWEALTH (FIRST INNINGS):

Fishlock c and b Inderjit	39
Gimblett l-b-w Jasu Patel	35
Emmett not out	4
Grieves not out	0
Extras	9
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Banerjee	4	0	18	0
Rangachari	4	0	18	0
Inderjit	6	0	22	1
Jasu Patel	6	0	20	1

UMPIRES: Messrs. Mukesh Chand and Ruplal.

PUNJAB SILVER JUBILEE HOCKEY TOURNEY

LUDHIANA, Nov. 10 (PTI).

Punjab Police defeated Jullunder District Hockey Association by four goals to nil in the Punjab Silver Jubilee Hockey Championship last evening.

In the second fixture of the championship the Sikh Regimental Centre Ambala beat Pepsu Police by one goal to nil.

Longden's Record Bettered

INGLEWOOD CALIFORNIA, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter).

United States record for riding most winners in one season was broken yesterday by Willie Shoemaker.

Jockey Shoemaker won two races at Hollywood Park Racecourse to bring his total of winning rides for the year to 321.

Previous record of the 319 was made by Yorkshire born Johnny Longden in the 1948 season.

N.S.W. DECLARE AT 509 FOR 3

M.C.C. Fight Back Gallantly

SYDNEY, NOV. 11 (PTI-REUTER). NEW SOUTH WALES AGAIN FLOGGED THE MCC BOWLING ON THE SECOND DAY OF THEIR MATCH HERE TODAY AND DECLARED AT TEA WITH 509 FOR THREE WICKETS IN THEIR FIRST INNINGS.

MCC redeemed the position somewhat before the close with a first wicket stand between Len Hutton and Cyril Washrook who put 92 in an hour and three-quarters, before Washbrook was out with the last ball of the day for 50.

Star of the New South Wales innings today was Keith Miller, who scored a brilliant 214 which gave him a firstclass average of 308 for the season. In two Sheffield Shield matches against Queensland he scored 402. This brings his total to 616 for twice out.

Miller and Arthur Morris carried on from where they left off yesterday, but failed by five runs to break the new second wicket record against any MCC touring side.

They were parted when Morris gave a catch to Hutton at short fine leg off Bailey. He made 168 and the pair added 265 in 184 minutes. The record stood at 270 by H. W. Collins and T. J E. Andrews against the 1924-25 MCC team.

Miller made his runs out of 403 in 311 minutes. He hit three sixes and 15 fours. His strokes were magnificent his footwork a lesson to all batsmen and his timing, superb. He did not give a chance until he played carelessly at a googly from hollies and was bowled.

Miller's innings overshadowed that of Morris, who played soundly and pierced the field with well-timed hooks and pulls. His runs came out of 317 in 261 minutes and he hit one six and 18 fours.

Jim Burke, 20-year-old, slightly built righthanded batsman who toured New Zealand with the Australian team last winter, continued where Morris left off and with Miller added 138 for the third wicket. At the declaration he had made 80 not out.

Hutton and Washbrook showed that the pitch was playing perfectly and they were not troubled by New South Wales three-man pace attack, led by Ray Lindwall.

Just when the pair seemed certain to coninue their innings on Monday, Washbrook was dismissed in the last over of the day. He fell to legspinner Fred Johnston after having scored 50.

SCORE BOARD

New South Wales (1st Inning)

Moroney c McIntyre b Bedser	23
Morris c Hutton b Bailey	168
Miller b Hollies	214
Burke not out	80
James not out	20
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wkts.)	509

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O. M. R. W.
Bailey	14-2-54-1.
Bedser	24-2-127-1.
Wright	16-0-93-0.
Hollies	25-0-138-1.
Close	12-0-68-0.
Compton	4-0-25-0.

M.C.C. (FIRST INNINGS

Len Hutton not-out	38
Cyrill Washbrook c Morris b Johnston	50
Extras	4
Total (for 1 wicket)	92

RIDINGS CHECKS SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S COLLAPSE

ADELAIDE, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter).

Phil Ridings, South Australia's captain, checked his side's collapse on the second day of the Sheffield Shield Match against Victoria here

He defied the accurate Victorian spin attack for two hours in scoring 80, but South Australia were all out for 188 in answer to Victoria's first inning's total of 264.

Victoria's second innings started badly. By the close they had lost three wickets for 34 and were then 110 runs ahead with seven wickets to fall.

Medium fast bowler Geoff Noblet claimed all three wichets at a personal cost of 20.

Test off-spin bowler, Ian Johnson, wast most successful in Victoria's attack claiming five wickets for 40. Iverson, the legbreak bowler with the freak grip, sent down 21 overs before he met with success. He finished with two wickets for 55.

BOMBAY RACES

BRAVE PRINCE LUCKY WINNER

Orion Scores Hands Down

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE crowd was thin again for the second day today at Mahalaxmi but the exchange was better for the punters.

Jokey Khade was expected to figure prominently and a couple of his mounts were wagered extensively during the day. The crack rider could only score a double through Samurai and Gold Street both for Mr. and Mrs. Pali Wadia while his mounts, the raging favourites, Krishnakamal, Won Thousand, Nuremberg and Ceylan failed to deliver the goods.

The first objection which was raised for the first time during the two days was upheld It was by third-placed New Moon against winner, Majestic Way and Brave Prince was extremely lucky to get the race as he arrived very late on the scene and was hot in the least hampered with. Majestic Way put a spectacular run from the second enclosure and the difficult horse to ride almost collided with New Moon below the distance and many observers anticipated the objection long before the winning post was reached.

Orion, that smart winner of two races in Bangalore, scored a facile win in the last event giving Gilmore his first win on the Bombay course. The Maharaja of Parlakemedi's colt is a challenger for the ensuing Classics but he will have to improve a great lot to beat Morvi's champions, Maharaj Pramukh and National Flag.

The double pool returned Rs. 138 to 122 punters and 135 tickets were solved on the treble. Each ticket returned Rs. 473.

The following are the results:—

THE LAHORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's BRIGHT RIBBON 8-12 Cunningham 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's KRISHNAKAMAL 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's RAFFAT 8-12 Aurobinda 3
Messrs. R. P. Ebrahim, A. A. Nensey and S. K. Manekia's SHAZADI HASINA 8-12 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Pannibari.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 37.

Trainer: H. McQuade.

THE C. H. MALONE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 8-3 Medhe 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PAY MASTER 8-13 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Diamond's SPRING CHICKEN 8-9 Jagdesh 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's AYAAZ 8-5 J. Bhosle 4

All ran.

Won by: Neck, 1 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 94.

Trainer: A. Abbas.

THE MEERUT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's KENSINGTON 8-13 Hanumansingh 1
Mrs. Clara Hill's WON THOUSAND 7-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's DRY DAY 8-0 Sk. Ahmed 3
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole and Mrs J. N. Guzdar's REPAY 8-7 Jagdesh 4

Not run: Happiness.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, Head, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 32.

Trainer: Moosa.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. G. Saul and H. R. Somekh's ROYAL GUARD 8-12 Kadam 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's KABIR 8-2 O. Devaney 2
Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 9-0 Sk. Lall 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST 8-3 Sk. Ahmed 4

Not run: Timsanna.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: Somekh.

THE RUTLAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's PIPPY 8-2 Devaney 1
Messrs. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LIBERTY BELLE 8-4 Damodar 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SWING BRIDGE 7-0 Ghaus Khan 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's STANBRIDGE 8-3 Gilmore 4

All ran.

Won by: Head, 2 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 31 and Rs. 85.

Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-0 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's PANDITJI 8-11 S. Chavan 2
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's DON'T BE SILLY 8-2 Damodar 3
Messrs. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHILSOOPH 8-7 Amir Ahmed 4

Not run: Kennereth, Find Out, Makarpura and Montfort.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 34 and Rs. 37.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE H. C. CLIFTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh's BRAVE PRINCE 8-10 Amir Ahmed 1
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-1 S. Chavan 2
Mr. F. S. Kerr's CEYLAN 7-5 P. Khade 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's MAJESTIC WAY 7-12 Purtasingh 4

Not run: Der-Nue-Way, Rama Pratap.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 57 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 35.

Trainer: Raymond.

THE MEERUT PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 9-1 P. Khade .. 1
Mr. B. N. Sanas' NAGARPALIKA 8-1 Kheemsingh 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and P. B. Burjorji's MASKED PLEASURE 8-4 Hanumansingh 3
Mr. and Mrs. Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 9-1 Medhe 4

Not run: Domain, Whirlway, Radio Star and Star of Iran.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ORION 9-1 Gilmore 1
Mr. G. H. Virjee's WAHIDNA 9-2 Russi 2
Mr. E. J. Mashat's PROMETHEUS 8-7 B. McQuade 3
Mrs. Chandravati V. Sheth's YEARLING 8-13 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Trunk Call and Marie Lonise

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: F. W. Northmore.

Double Pool Paid Rs. 138 (Tickets 123).

Treble Pool Paid Rs. 474 (Tickets 135).

200 WINNERS AGAIN FOR GORDON RICHARDS

LINGFIELD Sussex, Nov 11. (PTI-Reuter).

Gordon Richards, Britain's champion jockey, rode his 200th winner of the season here today when he won Five hundred Sterling Southern Counties Handicap over 7 furlongs on Mr. J. V. Rank's, Celebrate.

This is the tenth occasion on which he has ridden two hundred or more winners in a single season.

He rode his first winner in 1921 and has been champion jockey 23 times in the last 26 years. Richards had broken nearly all Fred Archer's records and today equalled Archer's feat of riding 200 or more winners for the fifth consecutive season.

Three Centuries Recorded In "Times" Shield Cricket

S. FERNANDES CAPTURES 8 WICKETS FOR 17 RUNS FOR BOMBAY PORT TRUST S.C. 'B'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THREE Centuries and several really creditable performances with both bat and ball were witnessed in the Senior and Junior Divisions of the "Times of India" Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament today. Bowling honours go to the allrounder S. Fernandes of Bombay Port Trust S.C. "B" Team, who captured 8 wickets for 17 runs in 17 overs of which 5 were maidens.

In most of the matches batsmen dominated the play. Inspite of this some good bowling feats were recorded; and they were S. Fernandes's 8 for 17; D. G. Vyavaharkar's 8 for 35, A. A. Shiroor's 7 for 32; M. Hakimi's 4 for 22; S. W. Sohoni's 5 for 54; B. S. Shetty's 3 for 25 and S. G. Shinde's 3 for 80.

Several fine batting performances which were witnessed were that of P. H. Punjabi batting 94; V. B. Vijaykar batting 45, S. M. Shankar not out 105 which included 17 fours, M. R. Amladi batting 85 which had 11 hits to the boundary, S. Mahadeo batting 43, S. D. Telang batting 66, J. B. Khot batting 33, C. J. Gaonkar batting 102 in which he hit 12 fours, G. T. Punjabi 102, S. P. Shete 81, and several others.

All the matches will be continued to-morrow.

The following were the to-day's results of the matches played.

SENIOR DIVISIOIN

Burmah-Shell Sports Club vs. Jupiter General Insurance Sports Club on Islam Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face.

Burmah-Shell S. C.:—

P. H. Punjabi batting 94, M. Gaonkar 17, V. B. Vijaykar batting 45 rest to bat, Extras 11 Total: 167 for one wicket.

Bowling Analysis:— V. M. Algaonkar 9-1-26-0; G. R. Shroff 3-1-4-0; D. K. Bhatkar 6-1-18-0; G. R. Shrikhande 16-6-24-1; M. S. Kharwa 21-8-44-0; P. S. Vaidya 15-6-27-0; M. S. Shetty 3-0-5-0; D. Y. Vagal 2-0-0.

Tata Sports Club vs. Secretariat and Allied Offices Sports Club on Parsee Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face.

Tata S. C.:—

M. S. M'stry 11-11-B D Desai 19; S. M. Shankar not-out 105, D. G. Phadkar (Capt.) 44, V. R. Amladi 3, M. M. Mohinddin 3, G. K. Patel 0, F. I Makwa 0, N. R. Kanga 2, M. K. Iyer 0, D. T. Kotian 9, Extras 2. Total: 189.

Bowling Analysis:—S. W. Sohoni 20-4-54-5; I. N. Shaikh 10-2-33-1; S. G. Shinde 20-1-80-3; R. M. Parulekar 4-0-20-0.

Secretariat and Allied Offices S. C.:—R. V. Bhajekar batting 1., V. Bhagwat batting 0, Extras 0, Total: 1 for No Loss.

Bowling Analysis:—D. G. Phadkar 1-0-1-0.

Times of India Sports Club vs. B. P. S. T. Sports Club on Plot No. 19 at Azad Maidan.

B. P. S. T. Sports Club:—

M. M. Amladi batting 85, S. Mahadeo batting 43, Extras 22 Total: 150 for No Loss.

Bowling Analysis:—B. B. Mahajanwalla 10-2-33-0; V. V. Kothare 8-2-16-0; R. Rodrigues 8-1-36-0; K. K. Shah 5-0-21-0; R. S. Godambe 10-2-22-0; S. R. Hirtikar 5-0-28-0.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Cricket Club vs. Orient Life Office Sports Club on Plot No. 3 at Cross Maidan.

B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C.:—S. N. Mehta 6, A. R. Kshirsagar, 12, P. P. Peddar 1, S. D. Telang batting 66, J. B. Khot batting 33, rest to bat, Extras 2 Total: 126 for three wickets.

Bowling Analysis:—Dalvi 11-2-25-0; B. S. Shetty 7-1-25-3; S. S. Baigi 10-1-21-0; J. J. Kore 5-0-23-0; A. M. Mamsa 2-0-9-0; R. J. Ghatrat 2-0-2-0; Diwadkar 1-0-9-0.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Income-Tax Sports Club vs. Sundar Sports Club on Plot No. 3 at Cross Maidan.

Income-Tax S. C.:—

M. V. Sawant 18, H. D. Lele 4, S. A. Nadkarni 40, C. L. Gaonakr batting 102, M. S. Memon (Capt.) 1, N. G. Telang batting 28, rest to bat, Extras 15, Total: 208 for four wickets.

Bowling Analysis:— S. M. Bhagwati 14-1-54-0; V. J. Jukar 20-2-63-2; S. B. Vaidya 14-0-62-1; T. T. Ramchand 20-10-0; D. M. Chipunkar 2-0-14-0.

Accountant General's Office Recreation Club vs. Imperial Bank of India Sports Club on Nagrox C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan.

Accountant General's Office R. C.:—N. B. Vaidya 2, N. M. Wagh 26, M. P. Gharkeri 13, J. M. Bhangle 0, J. P. Marnar 18, V. S. Purushottam 9, R. Dantalian 6, R. K. Bhansare 2, H. Ambekar 5, D. R. Rana batting 13, S. V. Godbole batting 4, Extras 7, TOTAL: 96 for nine wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. G. Vyavaharkar 20-1-35-8; M. B. Jadhav 4-1-11-0; K. N. Mahale 5-1-18-0; K. N. Rajopadhye 5-1-10-0; J. M. Misiri 4-1-17-1.

Godrej Staff Club vs. Empire of India Sports Club on, Baronet C. C. Gound at Azad Maidan.

Empire of India S. C.:

D. S. Pathare 1, K. S. Kapur 0, V. B. Talsidkar 6, G. T. Punjabi 102, P. D. Pochkhanawalla 5, K. J. Machhliwalla 2, R. T. Thankar 0, K. S. Pathak 0, R. B. Naik 10, V. B. Kani 4, H. C. Rajena not out 0, Extras 5, TOTAL: 135.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: H. Kalyanwalla 9-3-18-2; Confectioner 3-0-9-0; G. Karmani 21-2-51-5; M. A. Kahans 12-2-41-2; H. Engineer 3-0-11-0.

Mercantile Bank of India Sports Club vs. New India Assurance Sports Club on Plot No. 5 at Cross Maidan.

New India Assurance S. C.:

S. P. Shete 81, C. N. Unwalla 40, B. V. Sirshat 8, Bhesania batting 19, Chad batting 24, rest to bat, Extras 4, TOTAL: 176 for three wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: C. D. Gowadia 10-2-41-0; M. S. Rege 6-0-41-0; K. B. Rudina 14-2-57-0; G. H. Nimbalkar 5-0-21-1; D. S. Mahadik 6-2-12-1.

Lever Sports Club vs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.'s Cricket Club on Plot No. 9 at Cross Maidan.

Lever S. C.:

J. Alvares 7, T. G. Chawan 17, B. V. Ullal 44, S. S. Padbidri 1, H. P. D. Sykes 9, E. J. Pant 0, K. B. Rath 6, W. P. Rasquinha 4, M. Dinanath 8, P. Dewappa not-out 0, M. R. Khan 2, TOTAL: 119.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: M. S. Berkar 11-4-24-1; G. A. Wagh 9-1-31-0; A. A. Shiroor 20-1-9-32-7; Ram Modi 9-3-15-1; K. S. Nagar Katle 4-1-6-1.

Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd., Cricket Club vs. Bombay Port Trust Sports Club "B" on Plot No. 1 at Cross Maidan.

Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd., C. C.:

J. H. Birtwhistle 30, B. G. Pathare 9, S. S. Bendre 1, A. J. Bhocca 3, S. S. Hattangadi 2, S. G. Gavan 0, S. S. Karande 0, J. Perreira 10, S. A. Molla 1, M. V. Joshi 9, V. V. Divekar not out 7, Extras 1, TOTAL: 73.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. Farnandes 17-5-17-8; S. B. Aga 11-2-29-1; J. Babajee 5-5-0-26-1.

Bombay Port Trust S. C. "B":

S. Fernandes 9, J. Babajee batting 19, M. Samuel batting 5, rest to bat, Extras 11, TOTAL: 44 for one wicket.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. S. Bendre 3-0-8-0; M. V. Joshi 3-0-7-0; J. Perreira 3-0-12-0; J. H. Birtwhistle 4-1-5-1; S. G. Gavan 2-1-1-0.

Bombay Central Excise vs. Reserve Bank of India Sports Club on Plot No. 7 at the Oval.

Reserve Bank of India S. C.:

Jal Mehta 22, K. S. Ingle 24, Y. Mhatre 17, M. Bhave 2, W. Martyres 0, L. D'Sa 18, J. Shirke batting 7, M. Wagle batting 2, rest to bat, Extras 5, TOTAL: 97 for six wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R. Vincent 5-0-26-0; P. B. Salvi 9-0-24-1; M. S. Sanjit 6-0-16-0; M. Hakim 10-0-22-4; K. L. Dalaya 4-2-4-0.

30

R

REPLY TO U. S. CRITICS

Rau Defines India's Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. B. N. Rau, India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, said here yesterday that criticism of her foreign policy would not deter India from speaking and acting as she thought right.

He was addressing a meeting of the International House Association (a student organisation).

Mr. Rau said that, until the First World War "nearly a century after independence" the United States set before itself the ideal of "no entangling alliances".

India's independence was only three years old and it was therefore not surprising that India was trying to steer clear of international controversies.

"Our Prime Minister", Mr. Rau added, "decided at an early stage that the only way in which we, or indeed any other country could serve the United Nations was to judge each issue on its merits as dispassionately as we could and express freely what we thought".

"To think and speak as you think right is not neutrality". Giving instances of how misunderstandings arose, Mr. Rau referred to the General Assembly's resolution passed in October, by which the United Nations' forces were authorised to remain in occupation of North Korea until peace was established, and authorising the crossing by the United Nations' forces of the 38th Parallel.

He said India agreed with most of the resolution, but she could not agree with a small part, because she feared that it might lead to Chinese intervention and prolong the conflict.

"Our Prime Minister was bitterly attacked in the press for expressing these fears although he acted in utter good faith and although unfortunately these fears are now coming true", Mr. Rau added.

"You see, therefore, how difficult it is these days to speak and act as one thinks right, but nothing will deter India from doing so".

ANOTHER COLOUR BAR GOES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Southern Railway was ordered today to end racial segregation on its dining cars running across state lines.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioner issued the order in response to a Supreme Court mandate last June after the Court held that the practice of partitioning off tables for white persons and Negroes involved unlawful discrimination.

Panic In Birganj

RAXAUL, Nov. 11.

Birganj today is a town of panic and despair, writes PTI Correspondent who visited parts of the town.

While the battle is still raging on the outskirts of the town, hundreds of panic stricken people are flitting about in confusion. Many of them with their belongings were seen making a beeline to cross the Indian border whatever the cost.

Unconformed reports in Raxaul and Birganj said that innocent civilians had also suffered casualties.

About twelve hundred Nepali Congress workers and others who were released from Birganj jail after its capture, paraded the streets with animated enthusiasm. Amdist shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" the prisoners marched in a procession into Raxaul in the Indian territory and were joined by scores of others. All the shops and business centres in Birganj remained closed, and many who were scared shut themselves up within doors.

Peking Delegation To Lake Success

LAKE SUCCESS, November 11 (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese Communist delegation of nine will leave Peking on November 14 to attend Security Council discussion of charges of American armed intervention in Formosa the United Nations was officially informed today.

PRESIDENT IN SRINAGAR

President Rajendra Prasad who arrived in Srinagar on Thursday by the President's own plane was received at the airport by the Yuvraja and Sheikh Abdullah, besides a large number of prominent officials and men of Kashmir. Picture shows the President just after arrival with Sheikh Abdulla and the Yuvraja.

BIG RESISTANCE BY TIBETAN TROOPS

Story Of Fall Of Chamdo: All Quiet In Lhasa

KALIMPONG, Nov. 11, (UPI).

BIG resistance by the Tibetan Government troops to advancing Reds is reported here from quite authoritative sources and also by a spokesman of the Tibetan delegation which was at Chamdo, writes U.P.I. Special Correspondent from Kalimpong.

After crossing the river Drechi on the border the Chinese troops were faced with large-scale sipping operation from Chamdo side. The cream of the Tibetan Government troops 4,000 in number—were garrisoned at the fort determined to resist to the last man and they actually did so. In order to outnumber and outmanoeuvre the Tibetans, further reinforcements of crack Red troops, seasoned in the civil war, were brought in. Seventy-five-millimetre guns were requisitioned by mules and yaks. Then alone Chinese troops launched offensive battering the fortress and occupied it. Only a few Tibetans surrendered.

Besides this, nobody here knows about the actual fighting. Reports appearing in the press of Chinese advances are based merely on gossips. No trader could have come to India since invasion started because the journey from Lhasa to Kalimpong takes at least 28 days. For the same reason stories of "private Tibetan sources" are dismissed.

The Tibetan delegation here laughs at press reports and cracks jokes: "You pressmen have your own transmitters with agents in front to get your stories."

LHASA'S STAND

KALIMPONG, Nov. 11, (PTI):—Tibet will not resume negotiations with China over the political future of the land of the Lamas till the invading Chinese-led "Liberation Forces" were withdrawn, Tsepon Shakabpa, Tibet's Financial Secretary told V. C. Natarajan, Press Trust of India staff correspondent tonight.

Mr. Shakabpa, who is leader of the seven-man Tibetan official mission to Peking now here, said his delegation would not go to Peking—for which they had recently received Chinese and British visas—till the "Liberation Units" were withdrawn beyond river Kamdok. Kamdok is forty miles from Chamdo, Tibet's south-eastern fortress, which the Liberationalists captured on October 29.

Mr. Shakabpa sent telegrams today to the Chinese Ambassador in New Delhi, Gen. Yuang Chung-Hsing, intimating him of the decision.

ALL QUIET IN LHASA

Tsephon Shakabpa, Tibet's Finance Secretary, said in an interview "a telegram which I received three days ago said Lhasa is quite peaceful."

Shakabpa added "if there had been any trouble in Lhasa, te'egraph lines with Lhasa would have been cut.

(Continued on Page 19)

CHINESE REDS' OFFER TO TIBET

'Status Quo' Promise For Help To 'Liberationists'

LONDON, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese Communist proclamation urging "the entire Tibetan people, including all Lamas" to help the Chinese armies "rid Tibet of imperialist influence and establish regional self-government" was quoted by a New China (Communist) news agency report on Peking radio today.

The proclamation, which was jointly issued by the South-West Military and Administrative Committee and the People's Liberation Army, South-West Military Command on November 9, said the Tibetan people "should build up fraternal relations, on a basis of friendship and mutual help, with other nationalities within the country."

Together they should "construct a new Tibet within the New China," the proclamation said.

The People's Liberation Army "will render assistance to the Tibetan people towards the development of their educational, agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, and their living conditions will be improved."

The proclamation promised that "the life and property of the Tibetan Lamas and people will be protected, freedom of religious belief will be safeguarded and Lamas temples will be protected.

"It is with serious concern for the people of Tibet, who have suffered long years of oppression under the British and American imperialists and Chiang Kai-Shek's reactionary government that Mau Tse-Tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh of the People's Liberation Army ordered troops to enter Tibet to assist the people to free themselves from oppression forever," the proclamation said.

PROMISE OF 'STATUS QUO'

The proclamation said "no change will be made in the existing administrative and military systems of Tibet.

"Existing Tibetan troops will become part of the National Defence of the People's Republic of China.

All Lamas, officials and chieftains may remain at their posts.

Pro-imperialist and Kuomintang officials, where it is evident that they have severed relations with the imperialists and Kuomintang and will not carry out any sabotage or put up resistance may remain at their posts irrespective of their past.

Nationalist Coup In Nepal

CONGRESS DRIVE TO OVERTHROW RANA REGIME

Captured Governor Rescued By Bihar Authorities

RAXAUL, November 11, (PTI).

NEARLY 200 armed men of the Nepali Congress have invaded Birganj, the second big town of Nepal, and set up a Parallel Government and gained full control of the area, writes Wilfred Lazarus, PTI staff correspondent.

At nine points in "the soft underbelly" of Nepal, Nepali Congress volunteer forces were today making a simultaneous assault, aimed at the overthrow of the Rana regime in this 56,000 square-mile Himalayan kingdom.

Simultaneously, the King of Nepal, Maharajadhiraja Tribhuwana Bir Bikram Shah Deva was in India's capital, having been flown by an Indian Air Force dakota from his capital, where for the past five days he had taken refuge at the Indian Embassy in a conflict with his Prime Minister, the virtual ruler of his kingdom.

Wilfred Lazarus, PTI Staff Correspondent in the Indo-Nepal border town of Raxaul, the gateway to Nepal, reported that Birganj, hardly five miles inside Nepal, was already in the hands of Nepali Congress forces, after a short but sharp fight with the Nepal Government troops stationed in this second largest town of the mountain kingdom.

These insurrectionary forces the Correspondent reported, had set up a "parallel government". Mr. Tez Bahadur, described as "the Emergency Administrator of the Provisional Government of Nepal" told the Correspondent that nine assault points were stretched across the 400-mile southern fringe of Nepal, some short distances inside Nepal territory with Sukhiya Pokhra in the east and Palpa in the west.

He said the insurrectionary forces were entirely made up of Nepalese volunteers—most of them members of the Nepali Congress—and were armed with sten guns, rifles, pistols and handgrenades.

KHATMANDU CUT OFF

Bigheshwar Prasad Koirala, the Nepali Congress leader and Major-General Subarna Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, have reached Birganj and are leading the Nepali Congress forces, according to authentic reports received in Patna tonight.

With the capture of Birganj, the life-line of Khatmandu has been cut off, Nepali Congress circles said today. **They estimated that the Ranas in Khatmandu had sufficient food, arms and ammunition to hold out for three months, though they believed that Khatmandu would fall within a fortnight.**

According to reports available in Patna, the attacking forces, with Birganj as their spearhead, have forked out in two directions—one towards the Garhi (the fort) on the northern outskirts of Birganj and the other towards Kalaiya, the sub-district headquarters of Birganj, six miles north-east of Birganj Town.

G. O. C. OF VOLUNTEER FORCES

Different columns of Nepal Congress forces were under the overall command of Major-General Subarna Shumsher Jang Bahadur Rana, usually reliable sources said in Raxaul

(Continued on Page 19)

CAUGHT WHILE ASLEEP

Governor's Own Story Of His Capture

RAXAUL, Nov. 11, (PTI).

BIHAR Government officials arrived at Raxaul late this evening and rescued the Governor of Birganj from the custody of the Nepali Congress forces.

The Governor with his wife and eleven-year-old son has been removed to an unknown destination.

Expert opinion here thought that the fact that Governor has been brought into Raxaul by Congress forces has created a minor diplomatic issue.

Mr. H. Lal, Commissioner, Tirhut division of Bihar, on arrival here, took immediate delivery of the Governor and extended to him the courtesy due to the representative of a foreign government. It was argued that since the Governor was brought into the Indian Union it was the concern of the Government of India to ensure the security of the Governor and to allow him privileges.

Brigadier Shumsher Rana, Governor, who was taken into custody at his residence in a surprise attack by Nepali forces, was kept, in the guest house here till he was removed by Bihar officials.

The PTI Correspondent, who met the Governor two and a half hours after his arrest, found him in a state of uncontrolled emotion. He requested the correspondent to plead with Congress leaders to guarantee safety of his life. The governor was subsequently assured by Mr. Tej Bahadur, Emergency Administrator, that he and his family would be safe.

The fiftythree-year-old governor told the correspondent that while he was asleep when at his residence he was attacked in the early hours of this morning. He said that his own guard was soon overpowered and armed men confronted him at the point of gun. He added that he did not offer resistance.

He had with him one double-barrelled gun and one revolver.

The PTI Correspondent telephoned to the Governor on the evening of November 10 wishing to meet him. The Governor asked him to meet him (governor) in his office residence at Birganj at nine a.m. on November 11. The sudden developments made him captive, and prevented him from keeping his engagement.

FRANCE WANTS U.N. TROOPS IN INDO-CHINA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

FRANCE desires that United Nations send their troops to Indo-China as they have done in Korea, it is believed here.

Britain and U.S.A. are not convinced of the desirability of such action. It is felt here that France should make a declaration offering full independence to Indo-China after a military victory.

The sudden departure of Mr. MacDonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia for Paris with a view to conferring with M. Jean Letourneul, French Overseas Minister, who recently returned after a three-week tour of Indo-China has aroused speculation about the future developments in South-East Asia.

France has already asked for thirty British naval ships for patrolling the Indo-China coast.

KING OF NEPAL IN DELHI

Speculation On Future Trend Of Events

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (UPI).

WITH the arrival of the King of Nepal in Delhi this afternoon, following the dramatic developments in Khatmandu, the attention of the whole country and perhaps of the world outside also, will inevitably be turned towards him and his future course of action.

Although his visit is ostensibly for "treatment", his departure from Khatmandu as a "self-exile", it appears, is being taken by the Nepalese Congress and other exiled popular leaders as a "signal" for their struggle for the establishment of popular democracy with the king as the constitutional head. The King, it is stated, is "the people's man", for whom the people would be prepared to make any sacrifice. The news about the "people's army's march into Birganj" is only a pointer to the future course of events, they said. These leaders are also planning to wait upon the king soon to pledge their loyalty to him.

The Hyderabad House, where the king and party are staying as guests of the Government of India, did not, however, convey this evening the impression of any political atmosphere except the fact that the royal guests were being looked after with all care and attention. So far, no programme is also known to have been arranged for the King either by the members of his party or by the External Affairs Ministry.

Meanwhile, political observers in Delhi are anxiously watching the situation as developing in Nepal.

While there is general sympathy for the appreciation of the efforts for the fruition of the hopes and aspirations of the people, it is felt that political unrest in Nepal just at present, when the Communist advance into Tibet is causing great anxiety, is rather unfortunate.

It is also stated that in the interest of peace and to avoid all possibilities of the situation deteriorating Nepalese on both sides with the help of friends should settle the differences and bring into being an era of peace and progress based on the goodwill and contentment of the people.

Informed quarters in Delhi, says the P.T.I. Correspondent do not expect any quick developments, facilitating the return of the king to his capital. Much would depend, it is stated, on the course of internal events in Nepal and the ability of the new regime to restore peaceful conditions. For the present, it is pointed out here that the Indian Ambassador in Khatamandu is accredited to the coutr of King Thribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Dev, but the Government of Nepal has proclaimed the accession to the Nepalese throne of the infant prince Gyanendra.

The Government of India, it was learned today, were still examining the legality and the validity of the action of the Nepalese Government and are not expected to recognise the new regime, till they are fully satisfied about the bona fides of the change.

The United Kingdom and the United States, both of which have diplomatic relations with Khatmandu are also reported to be studying the situation. Both these Governments, it is understood, have not indicated any views which might be said to be at variance with the Government of India's. Meanwhile, the plans of the King of Nepal now in Delhi are not known.

Official sources in New Delhi withheld comment on the reported happenings in Nepal where the agitation against the present Prime Minister is obviously gaining ground.

There is appreciation here of the fact that the Nepalese Government accorded facilities to the King to leave the capital.

It is learnt that the Government of India, in asking the Nepalese Government to permit the ruler safely to leave the kingdom for India, had pointed out that any steps that the Nepalese Government might take against the person of the ruler would have serious consequences.

SINGAPORE Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Two Chinese gunmen entered a cafe in the centre of Singapore today, and shot a Chinese, wounding him twice. They escaped on bicycles.

Boat-procession For President

President Rajendra Prasad on arrival in Srinagar was taken out in a picturesque boat procession the same evening. The procession started from Weir at Chatabal. Picture shows the front boat carrying the President, the Yuvaraja and Sheikh Abdullah which was accompanied by the Yuvarani, Begum Abdullah, Cabinet Ministers and high ranking military and civilian officials in other boats.

U. N. FORCES CLASH WITH CHINESE REDS

Battle For Chongchon River In Korea

NORTH KOREA, November 12, (PTI-Reuter).

BRITISH and American troops clashed with combined Chinese and Korean Communists Saturday night along the seventy-mile length of the Chongchon river front.

United Nations troops started a new push yesterday after a week of tense, unnerving quiet along the north-west front.

Advanced elements of the British and Australian Brigade and of the 24th American Division were last night reported two miles north of Pakchon on the highway to the Manchurian Border.

This represented an advance of five miles since they burst out of their defence line at daybreak.

But, after almost filling the seven-mile deep vacuum created by earlier Communist withdrawals, the United Nations troops ran into stubborn defences in some sectors.

As they advanced through the still explored 'no-man's-land' warplanes and artillery had to wipe out small islands of resistance.

RED STRENGTH

The strength of Communist troops north of the Chongchon river—where United Nations' forces have established a bridgehead—was estimated at about five divisions.

Another seven hundred or eight hundred troops were believed to be standing on the narrow strip of land north east of Sinanju, on the west flank of the United Nations' line.

The original United Nations' push towards the Manchurian border, about 70 miles farther north, was halted ten days ago when Chinese Communist troops entered North Korea.

The United States Navy said today that its plane sencountered yesterday eleven Russian-made jet fighters during attacks on the bridges across the Yalu River, which is the border between Korea and Manchuria.

A Navy spokesman said one of the Communist fighters was damaged by a Navy 'Panther' jet. All escaped across the border into Manchuria, he said, and none of the American planes was lost.

A PEKING STORY

LONDON, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The Peking radio said last night that youths and girls in American-occupied Korea were leaving their homes to join guerilla groups while peasants were organising "self-defence groups" to supply food to the guerillas.

WHO HELPS KOREANS

LONDON, Nov 11 (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese "People's Committee for the defence of universal peace and the struggle against American aggression" has decided to lead the movement for assistance to Korea, Tass, official Soviet news agency, reported from Peking last night.

DALAI LAMA STILL IN POTALA

KALIMPONG, Nov 11 (UPI): Mr. Surkhang, leader of the Tibetan Trade Mission in India and a high Government official with the rank of a Minister said on the basis of the latest reports received by him both the Dalai Lama and the Regent were at Lhasa in the chief palace, Potala. They are holding day to day consultations with colleagues on developments in Tibet.

U. N. Representatives In Korea Co-operating

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Public Information Officer in Seoul reported back to UN headquarters today that UN representatives in Korea were "offering" all practicable assistance to the Unified Command on "questions relating to the northern frontier of Korea".

This was being done he stated, "to implement the resolution of the Interim Committee on Korea, taken at Lake Success, that the frontier should be fully respected".

The Interim Committee, which is composed of members of the newly-established United Nations Commission on Korea, decided that members of the old commission who are to be represented on the new body, and who are already in Korea, should take steps designed to reassure the Chinese Communists of United Nations intentions on the frontier.

Col. Katzin To Head Korea Reconstruction

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Alfred Katzin of South Africa has been named by the United Nations Interim Korean Committee to be acting-United Nations Agent-General in charge of reconstruction of economic rehabilitation in Korea, it was reliably learned last night.

Colonel Katzin has been acting in Korea as personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Trigve Lie.

It was understood that he had been appointed to the new post on a temporary basis.

The final choice of Agent-General is expected to be made known by the United Nations Korean Commission when it meets in Tokyo later this month.

They Keep Off Peace Congress

FOREIGN DELEGATES AND BRITAIN'S BAN

LONDON, Nov. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Many foreign delegates may "voluntarily boycott" Monday's World Peace Congress at Sheffield, a high official of the Peace Movement told Press Trust of India-Reuter here tonight.

This action would be in protest against Britain's ban on a number of delegates and difficulties experienced by many delegations at ports and airfields on their arrival in Britain, he added.

Congress officials said between 40 and 45 members of a French delegation of 65 had been turned back at Dover after interrogation by immigration officials.

They included Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, President of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Movement and M. Jean Lafitte, its Secretary.

The only important member of the French delegation admitted so far was Pablo Picasso, who held a British visa on a Spanish passport. The others did not require visas but failed to pass the security check at Dover.

Press Trust of India-Reuter learned that remaining members of the 200-strong French Party might abandon plans to travel to England later today or tomorrow.

Twenty Czech delegates all of them carrying valid visas were reported to have cancelled air passages from Prague.

Congress organisers complained the British Government had deliberately placed difficulties in the way of delegates reaching Sheffield and charged that Home Secretary, Chuter Ede was responsible for "administrative tyranny" and thought he has no legal power to ban the Congress.

The Biggest Party scheduled was of 200 Italians led by Signor Pietro Nenni, left-wing party chief, who has already been declared unacceptable by the Home Office.

Resolution On Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The text of the Korean resolution submitted to the Security Council today was: Security Council recalling its resolution of June 25, 1950, determining that the North Korean forces had committed a breach of peace and calling upon all members of the United Nations to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.

"Recalling" the resolution adopted at the General Assembly on October 7, 1950, which set forth the policies of the United Nations in respect of Korea.

Having noted from the special report of the United Nations Command in Korea dated November 5, 1950, the Chinese Communist military units are deployed for action against the forces of the United Nations in Korea.

CREATION "DRY" BELTS ON BORDER

Kher To Confer With Vellodi

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11 (UPI): Hyderabad's Chief Minister, Shri M. K. Vellodi, will hold discussions with the Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri B. G. Kher, at Bombay, on the 14th November, it is learnt.

The Bombay Government's anxiety to create effective "dry" belts on the bordering states, including Hyderabad, will form the subject matter of discussion, it is further learnt.

Thorez For Moscow

PARIS, Nov 11 (PTI-Reuter): French Communist leader Maurice Thorez left here in a Soviet plane today for Moscow.

He is to undergo treatment in a Russian clinic after his recent illness. He had cerebral haeorrhage last month.

Cripps For Zurich

LONDON, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, who recently resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of Parliament through ill health, left here today by air for Zurich to continue his rest cure.

He was accompanied by Lady Cripps.

SPELL-BINDER IN ACTION

A picture of Ustad Faiyazkhan, spell-binding the listeners in the heyday of his career.

TRIBUTES TO FAIYAZ KHAN

Condoling Death Of Famous Singer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than half a dozen music institutions of Bombay at a joint meeting held this evening recorded their deep sense of sorrow at the death of the famous Indian singer Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

The meeting, held at Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, Opera House, was presided over by Dr. D.G. Vyas.

The President and other speakers paid glowing tributes to Faiyaz Khan's great contribution in enriching Indian classical music.

The institutions which convened the meeting included Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal, School of Indian Music, Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Vyas Sangit Vidyalaya, Gayanottejak Mandal and the Agra Sangit Samiti.

Cracker Sets House Ablaze

AMBALA, Nov. 11 (PTI): A burning cracker set a bungalow ablaze on the Mall yesterday.

The fire brigades of the Indian Air Force, military and cantonment board and the home defence personnel localised the fire after fighting the flames for two hours.

The loss is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. The cracker is stated to have been thrown by children enjoying Diwali.

Jai Prakash Meets E. I. R. Manager

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11 (UPI): Shri Jai Prakash Narain, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, along with Shri P. C. Das Gupta, General Secretary, E.I. Railway Employees' Union, met Shri B. B. Verma, General Manager, East India Railway today. They discussed matters of staff grievances with special emphasis on the relation of the organised labour with the administration and the delay in the implementation of the decisions of the railway ministry, emanating out of the joint advisory committee.

ISRAELI FEARS

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): An Israel Government spokesman, Lt.-Col. Moshe Pearlman, last night expressed anxiety that the renewal of arms shipments to Egypt might encourage a resumption of hostilities against Israel.

Col. Pearlman's comment followed the news that Britain is to go ahead with the delivery of 'Centurion' tanks ordered by the Egyptian Government.

He also commented on a Damascus report that "leaders of Palestine refugees" were contemplating a march on Israel.

Bengal Swimmers Impress On Opening Day

DOLLY NAZIR ASSERTS SUPERIORITY IN NATIONAL SWIMMING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE All India Aquatic Championships were opened this evening amidst great enthusiasm by the Governor of Bombay Raja Maharaj Singh at the Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming Pool, and at the end of the first day's programme Bengal held a definitely whip hand in the race for championship honours.

An impressive march past by the competitors in this national championships marked the opening ceremony, and the smartly-clad swimmers (among whom there were three women) presented a very attractive spectacle.

Conditions were as near perfect as could possibly be made.

Except for the 100 metres back stroke, both heats of which were claimed by Bombay, thanks to Kanti Shah and B. S. Chandnani, and one heat of 200 meres Breast Stroke, the rest of the heats were monopolised by the visitors from the Eastern section of the country.

In the closest race of the epening, J. J. Naigaumwala Bombay's ace breast stroker, locked to be completely out of the 200 metres breast stroke, when three of the four laps were completed, but with a tremendous burst of speed Naigaumwala "swam up" the distance and overtook Bengal's Panday practically on the post.

The leading girl swimmer of Bombay, Miss Dolly Nazir, yet a junior, proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that she is the leading girl swimmer in the country today. The manner in which she convincingly beat her rival Miss Arati Shah from Bengal left little doubt in the minds of these present about her superiority. Arati Shah was considered to be the only serious rival to her unchallenged supremacy and today's victory brought Dolly congratulations from the sporting Governor himself, who before departing heartily congratulated her for upholding Bombay's prestige in the face of outside competition.

The following were the results:—

100 Metres Free Style

1st Heat: S. Shah (Bengal) 1. K. Rattansey (Bombay) 2. D. Nair (Services) 3. M. Gopala Rao (Mysore) 4. Time: 69.3 seconds.

2nd Heat: Sachin Nag (Bengal) 1. Isaac Mansoor (Bombay) 2. M. Pandu Rao (Hyderabad) 3. M. A. Ramakrishna (Mysore) 4. Time: 63.9 seconds.

100 Metres Back Stroke

1st Heat: Kanti Shah (Bombay) 1. Rajaram Sawoo (Services) 2. P. Mitter (Bengal) 3. G. M. Alur (Mysore) 4. Time: 75.7 seconds.

2nd Heat: B. S. Chandnani (Bombay) 1. A. Kar (Bengal) 2. Neelakantan (Services) 3. Krishnamurty (Mysore) 4. Time: 79.5 seconds.

200 Metres Breast Stroke

1st Heat: K. Saha (Bengal) 1. A. S. Bharucha (Bombay) 2. R. Singh (Services) 3. Ashgar Ali (Hyderabad) 4. Time: 3 minutes 11.5 seconds.

2nd Heat: J. J. Naigaumwala (Bombay) 1. B. Panday (Bengal) 2. U. P. Singh (Services) 3. Syed Kazim Hussain (Hyderabad) 4. Time: 3 minutes. 13.6 seconds.

400 Metres Free Style.

1st Heat: S. Bhatacharya (Bengal) 1. R. N. Bhide (Bombay) 2. N. Pandu (Hyderabad) 3. Balasundram (Mysore) 4. Time: 5 minutes 52.6 seconds.

2nd Heat: Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1. M. Kapadia (Bombay) 2. M. S. Bengal (Hyderabad) 3. Dasrat Rao (Mysore) 4. Time: 5 minutes 32.2 seconds.

1500 Metres Free Style

1st Heat: S. Bhattacharya (Bengal) 1. R. N. Bhide (Bombay) 2. D. Nair (Services) 3. Gopal Rao (Mysore) 4. Time: 23 minutes 44.3 seconds.

2nd Heat: Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1. N. Pandu (Hyderabad) 2. Balasundram (Mysore) 3. M. G. Karmarkar (Bombay) 4. Time: 22 minutes 56.2 seconds.

All the above competitors in the various events have qualified for the finals of the respective events.

100 Metres Free Style (Women) Final

Miss Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. Miss Arati Shah (Bengal) 2. Miss D. Chitale (Bombay) 3. Time: 1 mmute 25.5 seconds.

Today's programme

2-30 p.m. Spring Board Diving: 8 p.m. onwards. 1500 Metres Free Style Final; 100 Metres Back Stroke Final; 100 Metres Back Stroke (Women); 3x100 Metres Medley Relay Final; Water Polo (Bombay vs Mysore).

ARMED CHASE FOR STOLEN SUGAR

Four Arrested In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11. (UPI): A stolen lorry with 25 maunds of stolen sugar, speeding along Circular Road was fired at by the police in an attempt to stop it after a four-mile chase yesterday.

The men on the lorry hurled iron bars at the pursuing police van carrying a wireless set. Ultimately, a bullet, fired by the police, hit one of the men and the lorry dashed against a lamp-post.

Four persons, including the man hit by the bullet, were arrested. They had stolen 11 bags of sugar from a ration shop in south-east Calcutta. Daggers and iron rods were found in the lorry, which had been stolen from Howrah.

Queen Mary Unwell

LONDON, Nov 11 (PTI-Reuter): Queen Mary, 83-year-old mother of King George VI, had a slight cold yesterday and will remain at home for a few days on her doctor's advice. She is the third member of the Royal Family to be reported sick this week.

King George has been suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism, while Queen Mary's grand-daughter, Princess Elizabeth, is suffering from a severe cold and has cancelled all engagements.

Dr. Seagrave Charged

RANGOON, November 11 (UPI): Charges under the High Treason Act on three counts have been framed by the Special Tribunal against Dr. Gordon Seagrave, missionary doctor of the African Baptist Mission Hospital at Namkham.

Dr. Seagrave pleaded not guilty to all the charges. His counsel informed the Court, on Monday, that he intended to recall some of the prosecution witnesses.

CURIES REFUSED ENTRY INTO ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 11. (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN has barred Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie, the French atom scientist, and Senor Pietro Nenni, Italian left-wing leader, from the World Peace Congress in Sheffield, the organisers said here last night.

Others understood to be on the "barred" list were M. Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and M. Louis Aragon, Vice-President of the Peace Movement Secretariat.

Also believed to have been refused entry were Madame Joliot-Curie, wife of Professor Joliot-Curie and elder daughter of the discoverer of radium.

Reports reaching Prague said that Occupation Authorities in West Germany had been instructed not to issue travel documents to delegates wishing to travel overland to Britain.

Big Fire In Andheri

DOZEN HUTS GUTTED: WOMAN LOSES LIFE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Fire Brigade were hard pressed this afternoon, as they received no less than ten fire calls almost in quick succession. The outbreaks, mostly in Central Bombay, were all set off by exploded Diwali crackers. All of them were of a minor nature and the Firemen extinguished them soon after they broke out.

Late in the evening, the Bandra Fire Brigade had to rush to Andheri, where over a dozen huts were completely gutted by fire. The occupant of a hut, a woman, is reported to have lost her life in the blaze. It is learnt that the fire broke out at 4 p.m. in one hut and spread rapidly. The fire was brought under control in one hour. The local Congress Committee, it is learnt helped in bringing the fire under control and arranged relief to those who had been rendered homeless.

Enquiry Into Plane Crash Has Begun

GENEVA, Nov. 11, (PTI-Reuter).

A four-man French enquiry commission yesterday began its meetings here to investigate the crash of the Air-India Constellation on Mont Blanc last Friday in which 48 lost their lives.

Chairman of the commission is the well-known French Airman Maurice Bellonte.

Helping the commission are Dr. M. B. Sarwate, of India's Air Ministry, Mr. H. Bhore General Manager of Air India and Mr. D. W. Figgins the company's European Director.

Several officials from Geneva airport for which the plane was heading from Cairo when it crashed, will also help in the work.

The commission, which held its first session yesterday, will assemble all information regarding the last movements of the plane in order to reconstruct as far as possible the conditions existing at the time of the crash.

Particular interest will centre round the exchange of radio messages between the plane and Geneva airport during the last part of the illfated planes flight in the hopes of finding out why the plane was flying so far off course.

The Commission meets again today.

D.P.s To Put In Claims Direct To Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The organisation for the registration of claims by displaced persons to immoveable properties left by them in West Pakistan no longer exists in the Bombay State. However, those who were unable, for good reasons, to put in their claims by October 31, which was the last date for submitting such claims, may do so direct to the Joint Claims Commissioner, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

Stop Press

PEACE CONGRESS MOVES

LONDON, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter):—World Peace Congress organisers in London tonight announced the Congress would meet in Sheffield on Monday, as scheduled for a day and shift its venue to Warsaw on Friday, November 16 for the remaining session.

BELGRADE CLAMPS DOWN ALBANIAN LEGATION

BELGRADE, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslav Government today closed down the Albanian Legation in Belgrade alleging that Albania had "conducted unbearable and serious discriminatary measures" against Yugoslav diplomats in Albania.

VIRGIN MARY'S HOUUSE UNEARTHED

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Excavations in Turkey have unearthed a house in which the Virgin Mary may once have lived, according to information sent to church experts here. According to the reports to the Vatican, the house was found near the ancient city of Ephesus. Dating back to the first century, it appeared to have been converted into a Christian chapel soon after construction. It contained a statue of the Madonna, which had been adapted from an earlier pagan statue, possibly of one of the gods of the Greek pantheon.

Cotton And Yarn Supply

ASSURANCE TO BENGAL MILLOWNERS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11, (UPI): The problems of cotton textile industry, especially the shortage of cotton were discussed at a conference between the Committee of the Bengal Millowners' Association and Shri T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner, Government of India, held here this afternoon. According to the present estimates, the cotton mills of West Bengal would receive allotments of Indian cotton to the extent of 70 per cent of their consumption of the indigenous cotton during the year 1947-48.

Shri Barat is understood to have expressed the hope that the allotments will be increased to 75 p.c. or 80 p.c., if conditions become favourable.

The question of supply of yarn for powerloom factories as another item of discussion, it is learnt. In this connection, Shri Barat pointed out that like cotton, supply of yarn was also extremely precarious, but he hoped that the position would improve from December or January, when he would be able to give more yarn to West Bengal in 1951.

As regards the prices of cloth and yarn, Shri Barat said that an increase between 17 to 20 per cent had to be allowed in fine and superfine varieties, in view of the rise in prices of Egyptian cotton. As regards the prices of cloth and yarn from Indian cotton, he said, the Government's new ceiling would be taken into account in fixing their prices from January 1, 1951.

Shri Barat, however, advised the mills to use more American cotton and staple fibre to supplement the available supplies of India, Egyptian and East African cotton.

PLEA TO EXTEND LIFE OF U.N. BALKAN COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Greece yesterday told the United Nations Political Committee that fifteen thousand Greek guerillas were now in Albania and Bulgaria "in an active state of military preparedness" and presented a potential threat to Greece's security and international peace.

Mr. Jean Politis, the Greek delegate unged the Political Committee to continue the mandate of the United Nations Special Balkan Committee and press further to ensure the epatrjation of Greek soldiers now illegally detained in Albania and Bulgaria.

Britain, the United States, France Pakistan and Australia formally proposed that the "Watch Dog Committee" be continued indefinitely.

The United States further asked that the "observation functions" of the Committee be continued after its dissolution through the new peace observation machinery recently established by the General Assembly.

Kumari Vasanta's Dance Recital

Under the auspices of the Roop Kala Kendra Kumari Vasanta of Tanjore gave a Bharatnatya recital on Sunday last at Matunga. A budding artiste, Vasanta has mastered the technique of the classic art and rendered the 'Alarippu' and 'Jatiswaram' with exquisite grace. With keen aesthetic sense, she showed the fine distinction between the 'Nritta' and 'Nritya' in 'Varnam' and delighted the crowded house with quick-turn dance sequences. She was at her best in 'Tillana" where her extraordinary footwork and statuesque poses added colour and gaiety to the rendering. Her choice of 'padams' was refreshingly original and some of the numbers were new. The orchestra was of a high order and the integration of the melody of the music and the rhythm of the dance was impressive.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11 (UPI): The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided to exempt from the payment of licence fees persons obtaining licences to operate 'kolhus' for gur manufacture in the districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpore and Barabanki.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PROHIBITION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11, (PTI): Discontinuance of prohibition schemes in the States is demanded in one of the eight non-official resolutions ballotted for discussion in Parliament on November 23. The sponsor is Dr. Punpabrao Deshmukh, member from Madhya Pradesh.

Another resolution, tabled by Mr. M. V. Rama Rao seeks to prohibit the import of American and other foreign films into India.

Kaka Bhagwant Roy (PEPSU) has drawn first place in the ballot with a resolution urging the appointment of a committee to "enquire into the administration" of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.

A resolution tabled by Mr. H. V. Kamath seeking to provide for maintenance of destitute families of political sufferers has drawn second place.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has a resolution urging Government to exempt the Hindu undivided family from taxation.

Big Resistance By Tibetan Troops

(Continued from Page 16)

Telegraph line is working and therefore Peking's news must be wrong".

A report reaching here from Gangtok said, however, that about 25 Tibetan families have been turned back from Sikkim-Tibet border by Tibetan frontier officials

According to a letter received by a leading firm of wool importers Tibetan traders and people in general "do not believe the Chinese Communists will come beyond Lhasa". These Tibetans were quoted as saying "China's objective is Lhasa because she wants to station forces in Tibetan capital."

The letter also said that arrivals of wool were becoming "scanty" while the rupee value of Sang stood at five Sangs in Yatung and 4.76 in Pharidzong.

LONDON MYSTIFIED

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI). New Delhi reports that the Tibetan Government asked for the intervention of the United Nations and help against the Chinese Communists, but that the Government of India did not know the full text of the Tibetan note, mystified diplomatic circles here. Even the British Foreign Office was unable to explain through whom the Tibetan message reached the United Nations.

This matter would be of great interest if the report is true when it will be raised in the Security Council.

Ladakh Lamas Meet President

SRINAGAR, Nov. 11 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad received today a delegation of Lamas of Ladakh headed by the Head Lama Kaushik Bakula.

The delegation in half an hour's meeting talked about matters of general interest regarding Ladakh with the President who was interested in the customs and habits of its predominantly Buddhist population.

A delegation is leaving for Delhi within a week to meet Pandit Nehru and other leaders.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, Nov. 11 (UPI): President Dr. Rajendra Prasad spent a busy time today visiting the headquarters of various government departments in Srinagar. He saw the huge state granaries and felt interested in the way in which foodgrains were stored there for two and half lakh population of Srinagar. He also saw milling of paddy and its storage in big boats for distribution among the people

Dr. Rajendra Prasad also visited the State Transport Department, Maharaj Hari Singh Hospital and supply stores.

Thereafter, he paid a visit to the Government Silk Factory and local Khadi Bhandar where he saw operatives at work. Later, he attended a lunch given by Yuvaraj Karan Singh in his honour

The President is returning to Delhi tomorrow morning.

NATIONALIST COUP IN NEPAL

(Continued from Page 17)

today. It was understood that he was in operational touch with all forces.

Forty-year-old Subarna Shumsher, a former Governor of Birganj, was exiled from Nepal early this year on the alleged charge of plotting against Nepal. Belonging to the Rana family, Subarna Shumsher is now an influential member of the Congress. He is the youngest brother of Maharaja Padma Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, former Prime Minister of Nepal, who was ousted in 1948 by the present Prime Minister, Mohun Shumsher.

CAPTURE OF WIRELESS

No information could be had in Raxaul beyond the statement made by Mr. Tez Bahadur, on the overall strength of the assault forces, nor on the progress made by these forces at points other than Birganj, as these were mostly in inaccessible hilly regions.

A Nepali Congress spokesman indicated that apart from controlling Birganj and its communications, the Nepal Congress forces also had under their control the telephone and wireless stations at Buking and those of the Nepalese capital Khatmandu itself.

Mr. Tez Bahadur told the PTI that the Congress aim was to assault Khatmandu itself, though he did not minimise the difficulties in the way.

He mentioned that the nine assault points were:

Palpa, Nepalganj, Sukhiya Pokhra and Parasi adjoining the Uttar Pradesh border and Birganj. Betri, Subtari, Mahottari and Birat Nagar adjoining the Bihar border.

Indications were that the Congress forces had gathered inside the Nepal territory and started the insurrection.

Details of casualties even in a relation to Birganj were lacking but according to a report received at noon at Raxaul, there were at least twenty casualties among theCongress forces in the Birganj assault, including Thirbum Malla, described as the leader of the assault forces at Birganj. Whether any one was killed was not known.

ZERO HOURS

Details of the Birganj assault showed that it started shortly after midnight last night (November 10).

The Nepali congress forces first surrounded the residence of the Governor about 2 a.m. and arrested him at the point of the gun. They had to overcome the Governor's guard and force their way into the Governor's bedroom. About 200 men took part in this attack. Thereafter, the invaders took control of the military barracks after a stiff exchange of fire with about a hundred Government troops who ultimately surrendered.

There was no authentic information in Raxaul till Saturday afternoon, whether all resistance in Birganj has ceased, but vital points like the railway station, military barracks and the armoury were said to be in Congress hands.

The assault had been preceded earlier in the night by a "leaflet attack" from an unidentified plane over the town. The leaflets, believed to have been issued by the Nepali Congress called upon the people of the state, including civil and military officers, zamindars and businessmen "to non-cooperate with the existing government and co-operate with the people's army".

About two thosand Nepalis in Calcutta, one thousand in Darjeeling, three hundred in Banaras and three hundred in Patna have volunteered to fight in the forces of the Nepali Congress, according to Nepali Congress circles in Patna.

Six-Foot Tall Bull Rhino Shot Dead

GAUHATI, Nov. 10, (PTI): A six-foot tall bull rhinoceros was shot dead recently by Forest Department officials and 'shikaris' near Golaghat town, in Upper Assam, 195 miles from here it was reported here today.

The Government of Assam had declared the rhino for destruction as it had been doing extensive damage to standing crops and terrorising people in the neighbouring villages during the last few months.

Another report received from Bakakhat 160 miles from Gauhati, stated Forest Department officials and police were looking for a man who had killed a rhino which was a protected animal in Assam near a tea-estate there.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS per word

Plus advt-tax at one anna Per Rupee

Minimum Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted men and women to work in spare time. Apply immediately Box No. 2212 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter in one and B.A. in 2 years. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372. New (9037)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for carpets on liberal terms for details apply to Getti S. Pon Sidha Pandaram Carpet Merchant Bhavani. (2217)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted: Sole distributor for India and abroad for specially invented few patent Eye medicines of late Dr. J. N. Maitra the renowned Eye specialist of Calcutta. Apply for particulars stating maximum Royalty payable for each medicine to M|S Jecee Products, Calcutta—6. (2214)

GOODS TO INDIA UNDERPRICED

Ceylon Measures

COLOMBO, Nov. 11 (PTI): The Ceylon government yesterday stopped export of hides and skins to India on exchange control permits issued by banks, according to usually reliable sources here.

The sources said that from yesterday the Office of the Director of Industries would scrutinise all export applications, examine all consignments of hides and skins and fix their value at current market prices. The Exchange Controller would issue licences for their export through the Director of Industries.

The sources added that the new move was in pursuance of the recent decision of the government to tighten up regulations government export of classes of goods from Ceylon to India to prevent exporters from underpricing goods and thereby remitting money to India.

The sources said that Ceylon government also proposed to impose restrictions on the export of ganny bags, arecanuts and certain other items to minimise the "various dodges" now adopted to violate exchange control regulations.

Indian Cotton Figures

	BOMBAY Nov. 7. 1950 Bales	1949 Bales
Receipts (By Rail & Sea) 3rd November to 6th November	2408	10658
Receipts (By Rail & Sea) 1st Septr to 6th November	130428	144155
Shipments: 3rd Nov. to 6th November:	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—
Continent	882	150
Coast Ports	995	2652
Total	1877	2802
Shipments: 1st Sept. to 6th November:		
United Kingdom	2600	200
Continent	3577	5727
U. S. A.	2588	15681
Other Foreign Countries	946	1629
Total all Foreign Countries	9711	23237
Coast Ports	33280	6744
Total	42981	29981
Transhipment in Bombay Harbour,		
During the month of Sept. Total	2754	52
1st. Sept. to 30th Sept. Total	2754	52

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

New York cotton market closed today.

AMERICAN MARKETS

ACTIVE MILL BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Better Sentiment In Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Opening modest gains were smartly extended on aggressive mill and commission house demand with offering limited to scale up hedges and end of week profittaking. Prospects of a tight supply situation next spring remained the principal bullish factor although a private October consumption estimate of 850,000 bales attracted considerable attention. Meanwhile most sellers in the Worthstreet goods market withdrew offerings as a result of a sharp advance in futures and were not quoting prices with increased inquiry reported in virtually all constructions. Gains were extended, the session closing firm on persistent mill buying and short-covering partly based on reports of better cotton goods business at advancng prices. Otherwise no fresh developments occurred. Sales were estimated at 325,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 10

December	41.92+32
March	11.84+44
May	11.48+48
July	40.95+40
October	36.35 : 17

N.Y. Spot 42.94+34 March Highest 42.94+54, Lowest 41.50+10.

Wall Street Market

Caution in front of the holiday weekened served to limit efforts to extend the post election rally although on improved sentiment was still in evidence. Dealings were modest and rather featureless and by noon the list showed irregularly higher tendencies ranging to one dollar. Sections showing advances were rubbers, oils, motors, steel, minings chemicals, aircrafts, communication and electric, manufacturers. At noon the averages were industries 227.85. Pressure was light and the main body developed a fair predominance of gains ranging one dollar or more. But the real feature were two high-priced oils which responded to earnings and splitup prospects together with thin market conditions. Superior oil California climed 40 points to 345 and amerada-petroleum seven points to 154.

The market closed firm at or around the day's best. Superior oil closed at 350 and amerada 155—45 and eight dollars higher respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains: Advanced sharply on broker and commission house buying and short covering based on reports of cold weather over the grain belt. Private advices indicating disappointing movement of maize off farms and reports of smaller than expected yields in some areas aided the upturn. Soyabeans were also aided by the firmness of the vegetable oil markets while there was considerable evening up for the extended weekend holiday due to prior to the publication of the Government reports

Export Of Raw Wool

NEW DELHI, November 11.

Export of raw wool was banned with effect from July 8, 1950. Thereafter it was decided to allow export of Tibetan wool consigned from Kalimpong to Calcutta. The Government of India have now decided to resume issue of licences for Indian wool also. Licences will be issued upto a total limit of 15 million lbs. Licences will be done on shipping bills and shipments will be allowed on the principle of "first come first served".

As shipments will be stopped as soon as the ceiling is reached, exporters are advised in their own interest to make it clear in their sale contracts that the contract will not bind them in the event of an export licence not being available.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov 11.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks buying 60 and 90d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 476/1/4 Montreal Rs. 467-1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 477 1/2 Montreal Rs. 466-1/2.

Banks Buying T.T Rs 475 Montreal Rs. 458.

Banks Buying D D. Rs 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 455-3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 D/C Montreal Rs. 456-1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1632.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Gldr. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 1/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T.T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.63.65 London-Bangkok Cross Rate 35 London Belgium Fcs 139.90-140.10 London-Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36 London Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15 16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl 89.40 91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London-Manila Cross Rate Pes. 5.60-65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 2.91 1/8-2.91-3/8 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16 London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr 14/47-50 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23 12.26

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c

London Discts 6 Mos. 7/8 p.c

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money: Call 1/2 per cent, 3 Mos 1 per cent 6 Mos 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos 1 1/2 per cent

Tone: Easy

New Minister For Orissa

CUTTACK, Nov. 11, (UPI): A communique from Government House announces that on the advice of the Chief Minister, His Excellency the Governor Mr. Asaf Ali has been pleased to appoint Shri Kapileswar Prasad Nanda, M.L.A., as a Minister and member of the Council of Ministers, of Orissa.

Shri Kapileswar Prasad Nanda was sworn in at a simple function at Government House this morning at 9 a.m.

NEO-NAZI PARTY FORMED

"Fighting Group Of German Socialists"

BRUNSWICK (British Zone of Germany), Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Die-hard Nazis here formed yesterday the most openly neo-Nazi organisation yet—the "Fighting Group of German Socialists."

At the foundation meeting, attended by about 35 persons, it was suggested that the group should form a new guard "on the lines of the Nazi S. S. and Brown Shirt organisations to protect meetings of Right Wing bodies."

The meeting was called by Herr Welfgang Mueller, who recently made an appeal over a public address system at the Brunswick Fair for German pilots to join "a South African Air Force."

3 Yugoslav Priests Excommunicated

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The Vatican yesterday excommunicated three Catholic priests in Yugoslavia, Antonio Bayt, Giusseppe Lampret and Victor Mere; who "persisted in disobedience despite repeated admonitions".

The action was believed to have resulted from the support given by the priets to Marshal Tito's efforts to build a "State Church" in Yugoslavia.

Dutch-Indonesian Agreement

THE HAGUE, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The mixed Dutch-Indonesian Commission, which will submit proposals on financial and economic problems to the Netherlands-Indonesian Union meeting opening on November 30, has agreed that Indonesia will remain with the Dutch monetary sphere in relation to countries which are members of the European payments union, it was learned yesterday.

SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS FROM GOA

Warning To Indians

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (UPI): The Government of India today warned the public against purchasing Goa lottery tickets whose sale is illegal in the Indian Union.

A press note issued by the Home Ministry today said: "The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the illegal sale in the Indian Union of sparipas and unauthorized lottery tickets under various styles, such as "Gold Mohor National de Goa", "Santa Casa National de Goa" and Lucky Star, Marmo Goa" etc. It has been verified from the Portuguese authorities that no such organizations really exist in Goa and that it is being operated by unscrupulous racketeers in this country.

For a long time a ban has also been imposed by the Government of India on the import of lottery tickets from Goa into the Indian Union.

The public, are, therefore, warned against purchasing such tickets or in any way contributing to these bogus organizations. They are further requested to bring to the notice of the nearest police authorities any one engaged in selling such tickets or collecting donations on behalf of these organisations".

SMALL REALISING IN TATA STEELS

Simplex Firm On Active Buying

BOMBAY, Nov 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open for one hour and during this period there was scattered selling in Tata Steel Shares. Among Mills there was active demand for Simplex Shares.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1780|- and declined at Rs. 1773|12 under small realising and steadied at Rs. 1777|8. Ordinary Shares were around Rs. 344|- Indian Irons were done at Rs. 30|15 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 22|4.

Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 963|- while Kohinoor Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 318|. There was active demand for Simplex Mill Shares which advanced at Rs. 273|- and steadied at Rs. 270|- Svadeshi Mill Shares were done at Rs. 298|-.

In the Miscellaneous Section Scindia Shares were placed a Rs. 13|15. Bombay Burma Shares were done at Rs. 474|- closing tone of the market was quietly steady.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1782/8 at 5 p.m.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	962 8
Kohinoor Mills (6)	318 8 0
Swadeshi Mills (14)	298 8
Simplex Mills (11)	270 8
Central India Mills (6)	251 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	165 0
Indore	116 4
Gokak (11)	245 0
Century Spinning (6)	263 12
India Bleaching (6)	175 0 0
Swan (20)	340 0 0
Finlay Mills (15)	269 0 0
Morarji (4-8)	165 0 0
Edward (15)	265 0 0
Meyer (12) XD	80 0 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 2
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	12 11
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 15 6
Madhusudan (16)	160 0 0
Podar (9)	137 8
Khatau (5)	178 12 0
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (16)	342 12
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1777 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	139 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7)	171 4
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	475 0
Belapur (8-8-0)	267 0
Shivrajpur (18)	47 12
Scindia Steam	13 15
Premier Construction (4)	108 8
Tata Chemical	13 8
Tata Oil (1)	42 0
Indian Iron (6-12-0)	31 0
Bengal Steel (9-12-0)	21 5
British India Corp. (3-9)	8 15 6
India Copper	2 13
Wimco (11)	239 6
Alcock (28-2)	328 12
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	160 0
Tata Power (25)	1645 0 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1480 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	89 0
Phoenix (6)	133 12
Indian Mfg (40)	3350 0
Kurla (7-8)	107 8
Colaba (6)	69 4
New City (11)	180 0
Minerva (12)	136 4
Bharucha	4 12
Bradbury	453 12
Bharat (2)	27 8
Mysore Defd (4) XD	157 8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12 8
Model Mills (12-8)	152 8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	602 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	210 0
Western India (40)	3095 0
Standard (15)	240 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	25 8
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	51 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	220 0
Sassoon Silk (2-10) XD	34 4
New Union Mills (0-8)	23 4
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Rata Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	260 0
Victoria Mills	226 9
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115 0
Ahmedabad New XD	112 0
Surat Electric (5)	138 12
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 4
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 10
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	125 0
Bombay Suburban (3)	136 14
Jalgaon	10 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1987 8
Imperial Bank P. (10)	492 8
Central Bank P. (10)	81 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	82 0
Bank of India (4)	178 0
Union (0-5)	7 0
Baroda (2-8)	121 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	32 8
United Commercial (1-8)	45 4
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	37 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	368 0
Eastern Bank (-14-9)	82 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	515 0
New India (2)	66 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (1-10)	12 6
Ind. Mercantile	41 0
S.I.C.	16 0
Industrial and Prudential	38 0
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	8 8
RAILWAY SHARES	
I. P. (1-14) XD	112 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steam (10)	347 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	151 8
Burma Petrol	1 9
Port Canning (8)	52 4
Mackenzie (8)	99 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94 8
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	83 0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	62 8
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	125 0
Supreme Industries	84 0
Bombay Uganda	65 8
Indian Cement (1837)	21 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	165 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (37)	135 0
Sydney Construction	39 8
Maheamadi Steam	389 0
Gujarat Motor	38 0
Bardar Carbonic XD	780 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	37 0
National Rayon	97 0
Bombay Cycle	34 0
Jost Co.	76 0
Digvijay Cement	79 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	145 0
Bengal Steel	116 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1267 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1372 8
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	136 4
Bombay Steamer (6)	233 12
Central India (5)	632 4
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672 8
Laxmi	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 8
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	109 0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	145 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	133 12
Pre Construction First	102 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	100 1
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	135 0
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	95 0
Mackenzie (first)	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 4
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

MILLS

Apollo 3/2.
Bharat 28/8, 27/8.
B. Dyeing 962/8, 58/2, 62/8.
C. India 251/8 50, 51.
Century 262/8, 63/12.
Colaba 89/4
Elphinstone Ord. 60.
Elphinstone Pref. 109.
Finlay 269/8 70, 69.
Gokak 245/8, 44/8 45.
I. U. Defd. 1/15, 1/15/6.
I U. Ord. 12/10/, 12/11.
Indore 115, 13/12, 16/4.
Khatau 178/12.
Kohinoor 318 17/4, 18/8.
Laxmi 602/8.
Madhavji 12/8.
Madhusudan 160.
Meyer 80.
Model 152/8
Mysore 157/8.
New Great 165, 66.
New Union 23/4.
Phoenix 123/12.
Poda, 138/12, 37/8.
Sassoon Silk 34/4.
Simplex 200, 74, 70/8.
Svadeshi 298, 99 96, 300 298/8.
Swan 340.
Tata Mills 51/8.
Vishnu 210.
S. Steam Pref. 225, 23/12.
Scindia 13/15, 13/13, 13/15.

BANKS

Baroda 131.
Central 82, 81/8.
Central New 82.
Imperial Old 1987/8
India 178
Imperial New 491.
National Saving 25.
Union 7.
U. Commercial 45/4.

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 115...
Ahmedabad New 112.
Andhra 1477/8, 82/8, 80.
Suburban 137/8 35/14
Surat 138/12
Hydro 160
Hydro Pref. 136/4.
Power 1642/8 45.
I. Mercantile 41
New India 66/8, 66/-, 66/4
Vulcan 12/8.

STEELS

B. Steel 21/4, 21/6.
I. Iron 30/15 30/14, 31.
Tata Defd. 1780, 75, 78/12 71/8.
Tata Ord. 343/8 42/4, 43, 42/12.
Tata IInd. Pref. 139.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 328/12.
A. C. C. 172/, 71/4
Belapur 269/8, 66/8 67.
B. B. Old 477/8, 71/4, 75.
B. B. New 151/4, 50/10 51/4.
B B. Petrol 1/9
B. I. C. 8/15/9 9, 8/15/6.
Dharamsey 62/8
I. Bleaching 175
I. Copper 2/13 6, 2/13.
Port Canning 52/4.
P. Const 109 8/4, 9, 8/8.
Shivrajpur 48/8, 47/12.
Tata Chem. 13/9, 13/7, 13/8.
Tata Oil 43/4 41/8, 42.
Wimco 238/12, 40, 39/8.

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 97.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

120 Ready Japan	7 8 0
150 Ready Japan	7 7 0
120 Ready Italy	7 2 0
150 Ready Italy	7 2 0
2/40 Staple Nov.	1533 0 0

Khatau	98 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	80 1
DEBENTURES	
Andhra Bank	101 4
Kubbe: Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	101 0
Walchandnagar (6)	108 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 15
New Victoria Mills	2 0
New Victoria Pref.	3 14
Ahmedabad (8)	127 8
Gold Mohur (20)	315 0
New Kaisari Hind	300 0
Sajjan Mills	100 0
Jamshedpur	115 1
Alum Shahi	110 1
Air Services	4 0
Air India Tata	67 0
Hind Motor	5 15 6
Walchand Motor	55 0
India Steam	7 4
Tata Locomotive	97 12
Killick Industries	132 8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today with moderate business.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs 178/12 and declined at Rs. 178/8 under scattered selling. At this level there appeared bull support and the market improved at Rs. 178/12 Ready Mint silver was quoted at Rs. 179 while Spot bullion was quoted at Rs. 178/5.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 107/8 and declined at Rs. 107/3 under profit-taking but steadied at Rs. 107/5. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 108 and sovereigns were done at Rs. 74/12.

Final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	178 2 0
Ready forward	178 4 0
Ready Gold	107 8 0
Ready forward	107 2 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 11

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh Quality New	Rs. 40 14 0
November	40 12 0
Madras	40 0 0
Bold Ready	39 6 0
Bold December	40 8 0
Bold January	39 12 0
Oil Bombay Mills	22 12 0
Oil Railway Receipts	22 0 0
Oil November	21 12 0
Oil December	21 10 0
LINSEED	
Bold Ready	41 8 0
Ready Satna	39 8 0
November	41 10 0
December	41 12 0
Oil	21 0 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Ready	36 8 0
November	36 8 0
December	35 12 0
Oil First Pressure	20 0 0
Oil Bazar quality	19 0 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

2-1/2% 1954	98 14 0
2-1/2% 1955	99 9 0
2-1/2% 1961	96 12 0
2-3/4% 1960	99 1 0
2-3/4% 1962	98 13 0
3% 1970	95 8 0
3 per cent 1955 Con	95 12 0
3% 1951/54	101 2 0
3% 1953/55	101 8 0
3% 1957	101 1 0
3% 1959/61	100 5 0
3% 1963/65	99 4 0
3% 196:	99 8 0
3% 1966/68	99 1 0
3% 1970/75	98 12 0
3-1/2% 1955/60	103 15 0
4-1/2% 1955/60	109 6 0
4% 1958/68	112 4 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2% Bombay 1962	99 3 0
3% Bombay 1960	88 7 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96 14 0
2-3/4 U.P. 1961	96 14 0
3-3/4% Madras 1961	96 14 0
3% Bombay 1961	96 14 0
3% Bombay 1955	100 12 0
3% Bombay 1958	100 12 0
3% Punjab 1952	102 0 0
3% Madras 1952/53	100 8 0
3% U.P 1952	100 8 0
3% C.P. 1953	100 8 0
3% N.W.P. 1952	100 0 0
3% U.P 1961/66	99 2 0
MUNICIPAL	
2-1/4% 1977	88 12 0
3% B.P.I.	100 8 0
4% B. Municipality	109 4 0
5% B. Municipality	113 0 0
5% B. Municipality 1954	112 0 0

Calcutta Shares Steady

CALCUTTA, November 11.

The market ruled quiet for the speculative countries after the—dewali — festival while other stocks remained steady and unchanged following are todays final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 95/15 three per cent loan 1953/55 101/8 three per cent loan 1957 101/3 three per cent loan 1964 99/7 al three per cent 1970/75 98/14 s lots four per cent loan 1960/70 108/14 s o lot.

BANKS: Calcutta National 8/8 s lots Hind 22/6 Hindustan Mercantile 21/- United Bank of India 8/-.

COTTONS: Kesora 18/8 odd lot.

COALS: Bengal 584/- Borrea 6-12 s o l Ramneegunge 8/1 repeat Ranegunge 8/1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp 2/15 Consolidated Tin 1/7 Indian Copper 2/14 Tavoy Tin Annas Thirteen Sone Valley Cement 6/11 Calcutta Electric 16/6 Angelo Bros. 29/10 BIC 8/15 Indian Cable 59/4 Jardine Henderson 184/- s lot Martin Burn 16/10 Titaghur Paper 28/2 Assam Saws 8 3 India Steamship 7/4.

SUGARS: Dyer Kea Meakin Brewery 13/12 Samastipore 12/- ct.

Serious Charge Against French Government

STORY OF INDO-CHINA C.-IN-C.'S UNPUBLISHED REPORT

PARIS, November 11, (PTI-Reuter).

A right-wing deputy here alleged last night that Gen. Marcel Carpentier, French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, had declared in an unpublished official report that the Government was refusing to defend that country.

M. Frederick Dupont announced that he would ask M. Jean Letourneau, Minister for Associated States, for an Assembly debate on events which, he said, led the General to write in a report last July "the proof is established that the Government is refusing to defend Indo-China".

An official of the Ministry for Associated States said Gen. Carpentier was in constant communication with the Government. It was impossible to say to what report M. Dupont referred.

The General might have expressed opinions which were not always the same, "the official added" "I can neither confirm nor deny that he said this."

WHO BROUGHT IT

M. Dupont said: "Persons of good faith and in whom one can have confidence have given me this information".

"I can even specify that the report of Gen. Carpentier to which I refer was brought back to France by M. Leon Pignon (French High Commissioner in Indo-China) last July".

"The Government would be very annoyed if it should be necessary to publish this report, for it contains very disagreeable things for the Government".

FRENCH FIGHT TO RETAKE MONCAY

SAIGON, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): French troops yesterday evacuated a post eleven miles north-west of the Indo-Chinese town of Moncay on the Chinese border near the Gulf of Tonking.

Fighting is in progress to reoccupy the post.

Vietminh forces were dispersed by patrols and artillery fire south of Chauson, about six miles south-east of Dinhlap on a main road in the north-east sector of the Toking front.

A mopping up operation on Havinh island about nine miles east of Kenan, south of the omportant port of Haipono, resulted in recovery of arms and unspecified Vietminh casualties.

Twenty Vietminh regular troops were killed and arms, including a mortar and a machinegun, captured in mopping up operations six and half miles south-south-east of Namdinh. Similar operations were reported in Hadong, sector in the north of the delta and north-west of Thaisinh, 55 miles south-east of Hanoi.

DID WOMAN SPY BLOW UP FRENCH FRIGATE?

SINAGAPORE, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): A woman spy blew up the French frigate 'Amyot Dinville' off the Indo-China coast last September, killing 222 Frenchmen, radio Vietminh claimed today.

The woman was herself killed in the explosion.

The broadcast claimed that the spy a young woman, took a mine with her when she visited the frigate at the invitation of the Commander on September 27.

The explosion destroyed the ship, six miles off the Vietnam coast, killing the captain, L.-Commander Aubin five officers, and 216 French troops the radio claimed. But French Naval sources in Singapore said today that the frigate was not destroyed but damaged, and only the commander and two others were killed in the explosion.

As far as could be ascertained, the woman who brought the mine aboard did not know it was in her baggage, these sources added.

HO CONFERS WITH MILITARY EXPERTS

French Bomb Village

With French Air Force in Northern Tongking, Nov. 11 (PTI-Reuter): French fighters and bombers yesterday attacked Langxa, a village near Indo-China's border with China, where, French intelligence reports said Dr. Ho Chi-Minh, Viet Minh leader, was probably conferring with Russian and Chinese military advisers.

The village was bombed by American-built "King Cobra" fighters and veteran Junker bombers built by the French during the German occupation.

WHERE HO WAS

SAIGON, November 11 (PTI-Reuter): A French spokesman said here today that Ho Chi Minh, leader of Vietminh forces in Indo-China was probably at Longxa, near Hagiang on the Chinese frontier, when it was bombed by French planes yesterday.

IAF RELIEF WORK IN ASSAM

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (PTI): Indian Air Force dakotas of the Brahmaputra Detachment flew twelve sorties from Nov. 1 to 6 to airdrop supplies over the earthquake-affected areas of Pasighat, Riga, Nepalikurti and Bardalani in Assam, it is learnt here.

The supplies consisted of 50,000 lbs. of rice and 4,000 lbs. of salt, sugar and atta.

The Indian Army relief unit at Sadiya evacuated 378 refugees on November 4 from the west bank of the River Dibang to the refugee camp at Saikhoa Ghat, seven miles south-west of Sadiya.

The army relief unit conducting rescue operations at north Lakhimpur is now being withdrawn to Shillong.

NEW PARTY FORMED IN PAKISTAN

Iftikharuddin To Lead

LAHORE, Nov. 11 (PTI): The formation of a new political party called "the Azad Pakistan Party" was announced here yesterday by its convening committee. The new party brings the number of opposition parties in Pakistan to six.

The conveners of the new party are Mian Iftikharuddin, one-time President of the Provincial Congress Committee of undivided Punjab, and Sirdar Shaukat Hyat Khan, both of whom were recently expelled from the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

The decision to form the new party followed the recent breakdown of negotiations between the leaders of this Azad Pakistan group and the Jinnah-Muslim League led by Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot to form a united front against the Muslim League in the next general election.

PARTY PROGRAMME

The main features of the Azad Pakistan party's programme are: Pakistan must immediately declare herself a sovereign independent republic and sever ties with the Commonwealth, policy of friendship with all Asian and colonial peoples and foreign-owned industries and banks as also urban evacuee property to be nationalised.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani returned here yesterday after a week's tour in the Punjab. While on tour he addressed public meetings at Panipat, Ludhiana Ferozepur, Amritsar, Dera Baba Nanak, Batala and Gurdaspur.

Minorities In India Not Treated Well

FRANK ANTHONY'S CHARGE

NEW DELHI, November 11, (PTI & UPI).

MR. FRANK ANTHONY, presiding over the annual meeting of the All-India Anglo-Indian Association, yesterday told delegates from 70 branches that while equality had been put down in the Constitution as a fundamental right there was a wide gap between practice and precept. "In practice consideration of caste and sub-caste are becoming more and more pronounced," he said.

Mr. Anthony alleged that communalism was creeping into the armed forces. Restrictions and restrictive policies were being pursued which represened an increasing threat to the ability of a minority to preserve its way of life. The emphasis on a Hindu religious state was growing and many State Governments were pursuing policies inspired by religious considerations, he added.

Mr. Frank Anthony further alleged that there was no co-ordination or consistency in the Government's economic policies. "Government's lavish unco-ordinated spending on schemes and plans, multiplication of departments and useless personnel, wasting of crores in chasing chimeras like prohibition has all contributed to stimulating inflation.

In the external field, Mr. Anthony felt that the Government of India's policy was "not only unreal but dangerous." It was "dangerous self-delusion", today, to hope that Communism will respect neutrality.

Mr. Anthony emphasised that he was not against the Congress Party. In the Constituent Assembly that Party had acted most generously towards the Anglo-Indian community. He felt that in spite of all the short-comings fo the administration it was the only party which had the organisational strength to give to India stability and ordered progress.

The Anglo-Indian leader was sure that Government of any other party than the Congress would have been much worse. He attributed the present state of affairs to "the degeneration of our national character."

Mr. Anthony advised Anglo-Indians and other minorities to fight for their rights which had been guaranteed in the Constitution. He appreciated that under the present regime there was still ample scope for "legitimately struggling for our rights."

Mr. Anthony also protested against nepotism, corruption and decay in the administration.

FULL PROTECTION TO N. INDIANS ASSURED

Madras Minister Condemns Picketing Of Shops

MADRAS, Nov. 11 (PTI): Mr. M. Bhakthavatsalam, Madras Public Works Minister, today assured the North Indian businessmen in the State that their interests and legitimate rights, as citizens of India, would be fully protected by the Government.

Mr. Bhakthavatsalam condemned the activities of the Dravidian Federation in picketing North Indian shops and said it was a "silly movement started by some uncultured people with mischicreous intentions".

Declaring open a North Indian-owned silk and rayon mills in the city this morning, the Minister said he was glad that his North Indian friends had not been perturbed in the least by this "silly movement" that was going on in certain places in the state.

Mr. Bhakthavatsalam declared that "the arms of the law were long enough" to protect the rights of individual citizens under the Indian Constitution.

ANDHRA HARIJANS' CONFIDENCE IN NEHRU

ELURU, Nov. 11 (PTI): A representative meeting of Andhra Harijan leaders meeting here expressed complete "confidence" in the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister.

The meeting also congratulated Mr. Kala Venkata Rao on his appointment as General Secretary of the Congress for the second time.

Nehru Had Jolly Good Time

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (UPI): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had a jolly good time for about half an hour before he left for the Palam airport to receive the King of Nepal in the midst of about a thousand children. The occasion was the "Anand Mela" organised by the Girls' Guides' Association in the football ground of the President's estate.

The children and the girl guides cheered loudly, when the Prime Minister, huddled together with young folk, had a ride in a giant wheel. Later, he went round the numerous stalls.

He gave away the medals to some guides for the distinction shown by them in the Association's normal activities.

ARMY HQ. CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL

NEW DELHI, November 11.

Over one thousand children of the Army Headquarters staff took part in a successful merry carnival arranged in celebration of Diwali at the Race Course Grounds. General K.M. Cariappa, and other high ranking officers of the A.H.Q. were present to watch children of high-ranking officers, junior officers, clerks and class IV servants mingle together without distinction.

The carnival programme lasted for three hours and the children thoroughly enjoyed the various items of amusement. Ride in the "Ordnance Special" was most popular among children. In addition, there were two giant wheels and a merry-go-round. The programme included a physical training display by troops, pigsticking, and children's race. Each child was given a baloon and a packet of sweets.

NO AGREEMENT ON REFERENDUM YET

Menard Hopeful About Amicable Settlement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"India and France have not yet agreed on the modalities of the proposed referendum in the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yenaon and Mahe", M. Andre Menard, Commissioner of French Indian Settlements, told Press Trust of India here today.

Mr. Menard who was leaving Bombay by air for Paris late tonight for 'routine consultations" with the French Government, added 'I hope everything will end satisfactorily'.

The French Commissioner said he expected to be back at Pondicherry in a fortnight. He would neither confirm nor deny reports that he was visiting Paris in connection with Overseas Deputy, M. Lambert Saravane's resolution before the National Assembly for the "transfer of French sovereignty to India without a plebiscite".

Uganda Contribution To Assam Fund

NEW DELHI, Nov 11 (UPI): The Prime Minister has received a sum of Rs. 20,000 from the Shree Yuvak Sangh, Kampala, in Uganda, for the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund. The amount was collected at a fete which was held by the Sangh on October 7, 8 and 9, 1950.

Another sum of Rs. 5,000 has been received from the Indian community at Djibouti (French Somaliland) through the President of the Indian Association there, as a further contribution to the Assam Relief Fund.

Is It A Picture Or Propaganda?

"INTERVIEW WITH INDIA" FOLLOWS MISS MAYO'S TRADITIONS

INTERVIEW WITH IND!4 by John Frederick Muehl, New York: The John Day Co. 319 pages dollars 3.50.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS never got there, but Americans have finally discovered India. What Prime Minister Nehru sys, how his delegate votes in the UN Security Council, has suddenly become very important to the West. For India could be the anchor of Asian democracy or a dead weight dragging the huge continent deeper into the abyss, writes Louis Fischer reviewing the above book in "Saturday Review".

But the real India seldom comes into our field of vision. Our curiosity seeks to penetrate the uncertainties of the Indian Government; our interest centres on New Delhi, still an island of palaces, cars, and good meals cut off from the hungry mainland. "India lives in her villages, not in her cities", wrote Mahatma Gandhi.

It is this India that John Frederick Muehl has tried to interview. That he survived it is a miracle. For six months, in 1948, he crisscrossed the countryside on horse, camel, bullock, cart, foot, and boat never feeding up or washing up in a city, covering 2,300 miles, traversing deserts where his body blistered, jungles where backward tribes, cobras, tigers, and elephants live, living always in peasant huts, eating village food, and mingling with the vermin, disease, and misery which are the permanent companions of the Indian peasant. He contracted illnesses, lost much weight, grew somewhat hysterical, and in the end collapsed and was rushed to a clean urban hospital.

Bitter And Angry

Mr. Muehl sure can write. You don't skip a word; even the most sordid conditions are exquisitely portrayed so that you enjoy the style while the contents turn your stomach.

He came out of India a bitter angry man. "I was sick to death," he says, "of those who prate of 'the glorious traditions of India'.... Even in the so-called golden ages there was less political freedom than in Nazi Germany." At times he felt that India's problems could never be solved. Perhaps progress had stopped. But in the end he decided that "with India, as with the rest of the world, the worst, and the best, are still ahead."

This enigmatic, desperate conclusion is the distellation of a blackening experience. Mr. Muehl had seen privation on the world's vastest scale. Not only that: except in a few tiny areas where the Communists exercise effective though unofficial control as a result of hard work and cruel personal terror, he found the villagers prostrate under the intimate yoke of the feudal landlord, the usurious money lender, and the decadent Brahmin. These to the peasant are the rulers of India; Nehru is a vague, distant name. Independence Muehl thinks, brought the people no benefits.

Distorting Picture

It is easy enough to accuse Muehl of distorting the picture. A new generation of bright-eyed, healthy youngsters is studying in the schools of India;; women are beginning to use their new rights; idealists in the Congress and Socialist parties, and outside them too, are striving to ameliorate admittedly intolerable conditions. Yet if Indian intellectuals, politicians, and leaders spent six months as Mr. Muehl did, in contact with the truth which is India, it might do them and the country a lot of good. Perhaps he exaggerates; perhaps his perspective is awry. But who am I to say so? I have never had the energy and courage to submit to the tortures he endured during his trip. I know of no foreigners and few prominent Indian officials or journalists who have.

Communist Raj

It was inevitable, after his trek through the region of sub-human living standards, that Mr. Muehl might be misled by mirages; even a camel in the desert sometimes runs toward non-existent water. At the close of his journey through misery Muehl gravitated to the district manipulated by the Communists. He was not taken in completely: he understood the sly tactics which helped them seize control.

But they were a "state" and they had a "well-trained peasant militia." Inside this "state" the villagers "seemed happy and satisfied without exception." The Communists favoured seizure of estates and murder of the owners.

Thus Mr. Muehl saw in the microcosm of a South-Indian country the reflection of a problem which is as big as Asia and which, therefore, involves the future of a billion and a quarter human beings. The problem, in its simplest terms, is: Can and will the governments and the ruling classes and castes allow the mass to rise out of its present animal existence? Nehru's heart is closer to the suffering peasant than to the exploiting landowner. But can Nehru, as head of the Government, do anything in the face of status quo opposition? And if the Prime Minister is helpless how can the United States help his Government carry out a land reform?

Given the wish and the funds, it is relatively easy to aid Europe. But how assist Asia? How save it :s it moves toward the toboggan that drops down into the pit of totalitarian poverty and slavery?

This was not Mr. Muehl's subject. But it is Mr. Truman's and Mr. Acheson's and Philip Jessup's headache. They must not imagine that Prime Minister Nehru is their antagonist. He is a captive. And such is his tragedy that he can stretch out no hand to a foreigner; he must boast of not asking for assistance. The situation requires statesmanship of an unprecedented and hitherto-undisplayed quality. Nor can the difficulty be resolved merely by government-to-government actions. Asians doubt our friendliness. They believe we harbour colour prejudices against them. They think we are too rich to feel for the poor and too powerful to be safe associates. Good persons everywhere and socially-minded foundations and educational institutions should enlist in this battle for the heart and mind of suspicious Asia. On the outcome of that battle may rest the fate of man.

SMALLEST BABY EVER TO LIVE

It is claimed that a baby weighing only 16 ounces at birth, and measuring only 13 inches from head to toe, is the smallest ever to survive.

The baby, a girl born in Mauritius, is now about seven months old. Her case has been reported to doctors in Britain by Dr. H. Fakim, medical officer at the Civil Hospital, Mauritius.

The baby was born prematurely to a woman of 31 and until she was 16 days old was too weak to cry. Although fed with glucose and water, she weighed only 16 ounces after three days. But 13 days later her weight had gone up to 36 ounces. At 38 days she weighed 2lb. 12oz.

Medical records of births show that only six babies weighing less than 2lb. at birth have ever survived, and none weighed as little as 16 ounces.

Sitting on the beach, Mr. Tucker fell into a diversion of which his wife heartily disapproved—admiring other women.

"Look at that woman over there in the green bathing suit," he remarked. "Now, that's what I call proper attire for a woman on a public beach. See how modest she appears, and how sensible."

"Yes," his wife retorted. "Some women will do anything to attract attention!"

*

The native of the wide-open spaces was visiting his brother in Los Angeles, and together they went down to the business district to see the sights. Standing at one of the main intersections, they watched the long procession of automobiles and pedestrians moving slowly past. The man from Nevada calmly observed the busy scene for a few minutes, then turned to his brother and drawled:

"Picnic in town?"

4-YEAR-OLD AS HEIR PRESUMPTIVE

King Gustav of Sweden is succeeded by his son, the Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, who is himself 67 years of age.
The Heir Presumptive is the 4 year old Prince Carl Gustav, son of the late Prince Gustav Adolf who was killed in an aircraft in 1947.
PHOTO SHOWS: Prince Carl Gustav, the new Swedish Heir Presumptive.

DUAL FUNCTION OF EDUCATION

PEDAGOGIC MUSINGS by Dr. E. A. Pires. Publisher B.G. Paul & Co. Madras. Pp. 334. Price Rs. 5.

Education is of fascinating interest when the teacher and the taught work in co-operation and learn something they never knew. Sir John Adams rightly saw the dual function of education, namely to improve both the educator and the educand. Dr. E.A. Pires muses in the way of the educationists, dropping on the wayside pearls and diamonds. The foreword by W. R. Puranik, Member of the Federal Public Commission and ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, stresses the importance of the right approach to education and Dr. E. A. Pires as an enthusiast tries the best methods possible to make education really interesting. He brings to his subject a sympathy and an outlook not common these days and what is more, he makes his musings clear-cut and of practical use to the layman who is groping for the right way. Interested as he is in the integration of the child, he sees the child as an impressionable being susceptible to outside influences and calls the attention of teachers and parents to such improvements as have been tried with success. What a child wants, when and how it should be given are all explained in a way as will bear fruit. Wisdom, leadership, aesthetics, personality, come to have a meaning in a world of seeming chaos. The concluding chapters, Newman, the Educator, Tagore as an Educationist, the Travancore educational policy will be ready by all who want to know what education is all about and how it can succeed in the East and the West. Pedagogic Musings is a useful handbook that should be in the hands of parents, teachers and all others who have anything to do with children.

—W. E. H.

SHORT STORIES: HOW TO WRITE THEM by Cecil Hun. Publisher Herbert Jenkins, London. PP. 190. Price 6s.

Short story-writing is a craze today and everybody tries his hand at it as if it were a fashionable yo-yo game. Those who write short stories are far more numerous than those who write poems and the result is that the characters are wooden and the treatment equally so. Editors know when their contributors write with their tongues in their cheeks and are not slow to send them their share of rejection slips rather than lose their jobs. But this is what the beginner at short story-writing will not realise unless he has someone at his elbow who helps him out. Cecil Hunt, formerly Fiction Editor of 'The Daily Mail' and 'The Evening News', in his 17 chapters instructs the tyro in the beautiful art of story-telling, confident as he is that everyone can tell a good story. Gilbert Frankau, a no mean short story-writer and novelist, calls the book "invaluable"—and this is exactly what it is.

—W. E. H.

THE ROAD OF A NATURALIST BY Donald Culross Peattie. Publisher Reader's Union Robert Hale, London. PP. 220 with 19 woodgraving illustrations. Price 4s. 6d.

Naturalists are often nudists explains the role of naturalists but this is not the case when naturalists know what they are natural about and are wanting to see things in their setting without oversimplifying Nature or things on it. Men like Selborne, Jeffries, Walden have shown people that the Naturalist's road is a happy road because he is ever alive to things that the ordinary man is blind to showing a plan and a design in Nature which the so-called scientists ignore or wilfully cast aside as trappings of a byegone age. Mr. Peattie's love for things natural has made him what he is, an integrated personality in tune with things within and without. As a lover of the beautiful and the tender his language reveals the finer qualities of head and heart and at times one is inclined to look for pencil and paper to jot down the beautiful in a simple way. Meditation, tears, poetry, humour, sentimentality, religion, romance, reminiscence—all have a share in this book. It reads like a thrilling novel or an exciting romance. It is a book that will help a cent per cent digestion and mental equilibrium—a book that can be called a classic.

—W. E. H.

Delhi Newsletter

DELHI PERTURBED OVER TIBET AND NEPAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

NEW DELHI'S diplomatic front showed unusual activity during the week. The little town of Kalimpong suddenly developed into the sole window on Tibet from where newspaper men have been wiring out stories, if accurate they are stale and if fresh, they are refreshingly inaccurate.

One day, Dalai Lama, it was reliably reported, was on his way out to India. The next day, he was reported to be still in Lhasa and so on. The jaded nerves had another shock, when at midnight on Tuesday, New Delhi was told that the Nepalese King had moved out from his palace prison to take refuge in the Indian Embassy at Khatmandu. The Nepalese Embassy, soon after announced that the King "having left the throne vacant, according to law, usage and constitution of Nepal, had forfeited his right to it" and his second grand-son was proclaimed and enthroned as the King. In the twentieth century, even a King had no liberty to leave his palace in order to visit a place in his own capital.

The announcement would indicate as though the King sat on his throne all the 24 hours and the throne was declared vacant, as soon as he moved out of his palace. It is no wonder that he risked his throne to have some fresh air.

NO DEMOCRACY

Behind the gilded caps of long plumes lies the story of an oligarchy, which has been ruling Nepal with an Iron hand. There is not even a pretence at democracy. Military character of the regime could be imagined by the fact that male infants at birth become Colonels and General in the handful ruling houses of Nepal.

It cannot be called a palace revolution. It is King making at excellence. It may be a pure accident that the change-over took place on the day of Russia's Celebration of its October Revolution. In fact, the news came in while the diplomats were toasting the Great Revolution with Vodka. India is no hurry to recognise the new King. The other Western Powers, Britain, U.S.A., France, Netherlands and Australia are watching India's steps.

BAD SERVICE

The episode brings to light, for the second time, the utter barrenness of India's foreign and diplomatic service. In the case of Chinese invasion of Tibet, this country's Foreign Office had its first news from newspapers. It had to wait for over 24 hours before it was enlightened by its prize boys at Peking and Lhasa.

Diplomats are appointed to keep their country well posted not only with the minutest details of day to day happenings but also with a well informed forecast of the likely developments in the country of their assignment. In the case of India, the legitimate functions of her diplomats appear to be to pose before cameramen at receptions they gave or attend. If in Nepal, infants in some families become Generals, in India, they become diplomats.

One-Man Show

There has been good deal of talk of India's foreign policy during the week. The first question is whether from the dawn of her history, had India any foreign policy, in the modern conception of the term? She did not have and, therefore, a very limited number of men understand the implications of foreign policy in India of today.

Secondly, whether India's foreign policy is shaped in the manner it is shaped in Britain or is beginning to be shaped in the States? Here again, the answer should be "No". For, it is futile to expect men to fashion a policy, the fundamentals of which they do not understand. In the last analysis, it is one-man policy and it is hero-worship and not the support of foreign policy, which is in evidence inside and sometimes outside the Congress organisations.

Referring to India's Foreign Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru said at Bombay during the week that although he did not believe in trumpeting his own achievements, he was convinced that the policy pursued by him so far was determined by India's internal strength and not by outside influences. Deprecating the tendency of certain leaders to advertise their services to the Nation, the Prime Minister said that he would welcome a Law, preventing people in such loose talk.

It will be thus clear that India could not be influenced by the hostile comments in the States or Britain. India is determined to pursue the pre-determined policy of sitting between two stools. New Delhi is not surprised at the results but does not envisage any change. "We are infallible" is the slogan.

'CARE' ACTIVITIES

Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. or "CARE" is a non-profit, government-approved agency which operates in Europe, Middle Easi, Near East, Asia and the Far East. For its operation in India, CARE assembles standard food and textile packages, hand plows and books, transports them to India and guarantees their delivery.

To keep cost down and operate most efficiently, CARE uses a stockpile plan. Supplies are purchased in bulk and channelled to the CARE packaging plant in Philadelphia, where they are assembled in strong wire-bound cartons, then shipped overseas. By agreement with the counirie in which CARE operates CARE packages are admitted tax and duty free.

At the present time there are four types of CARE Parcels for India. They are as follows:—

India Food (Cost dol. 10.00): 10 lbs. Rice, 5 lbs. Sugar, 5 lbs. Flour, 4 lbs. Dried Peas, 4 lbs. Lentils, 3 lbs. Milk Powder. 8 ozs. Hard Candy, 2 lbs. Laundry Soap.

Textile (Cost dol. 8.50): 10 yds. White Broadcloth, 36" wide, 1 set Direct Dyes, 3 colours, 2 doz. Press Buttons, 500 yds. Sewing Thread, 1 Pkg. Sewing Needles, 1 Box Toilet Soap.

Hand Plows (Cost dol. 10.00): The package contains a single-wheel plow designed for small-holding farmers. Intended for manual operation, but it may also be adapted for use of bullocks or other draft animals. The plow has been designed to resemble in shape and practical application the type of plow which the Eastern farmer has been using for thousands of years.

CARE Books: CARE purchases the latest and best scientific and technical books in America, guided by a professional bibliography committee, headed by Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress. These books are bought from funds donated by individuals, groups, colleges, organizations, etc., in America, Canada and South America. In accordance with the policy laid down, these books are distributed to deserving Universities, Colleges, Secondary Schools and Libraries.

CARE Parcels are purchased by individuals or groups of people in America, Canada and South America for specified or unspecified individuals abroad. The donation of a CARE Parcel includes all costs and the beneficiary is not required to pay anything whatsoever.

As soon as remittances are received from its American Headquarters, via airmail, the packages donated are released from its Indian "stockpile" and dispatched to the beneficiary specified without delay.

CARE MEMBERSHIP

CARE is comprised of 26 Member Agencies of which 7 are operating in India. CARE Member Agencies, which are represented by Americans in India, have a vote as to where the unspecified parcels should be distributed. At present the decision is to assist the refugees, mainly in West Bengal.

CARE came into limelight recently, because objection was taken to its handing over two hundred food parcels to the Bombay strikers. CARE is an Agency, pure and simple. The Federation of American Labour, it appears had purchased two hundred food parcels from its stockpile and had directed its representative in India to hand them over to Mr. Asoka Mehta. This was done. The Organisation could have been accused of taking side, had it made an appeal in America for aid to strikers, as it did in case of Assam tragedy.

PECULIAR POSITION

The position of the Centrally administered areas, for the purposes of General Elections is a peculiar one. In their case, their representatives in Parliament are the delimitation Committees, which means a Committee of one member, who being a candidate is an interested party.

In the case of Delhi, there is a tussle going on between the Chief Commissioner and the one-Member pocket bureau, called the delimitation Committee. This tussle is apparently two-fold.

The Cabinet has decided that New Delhi shall maintain its distinct individuality and shall not be a constituent body in the proposed Municipal Corporation. Delhi's representative in Parliament has been openly agitating against this decision.

New Delhi Constituency, as proposed by the Election Commissioner includes areas constituted into New Delhi Municipal Committee and certain areas, which accommodate the overflow population of New Delhi. The Delimitation Committee would like certain areas from old Delhi to be included in New Delhi constituency instead. This should serve two purposes.

Firstly, it will destroy the distinctive individuality of New Delhi and thereby water-down the Cabinet decision. Secondly, it will provide more reliable voters to the sponsors of the proposal. In the absence of a compromise, the Election Commissioner has provisionally demarketed New Delhi constituency as constituted in New Dehli Municipal Committee.

Elections Only In October

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The General Elections for India have been postponed till October next, I learn.

This decision has been taken by the Government consequent upon the several difficulties facing the State Governments, were the elections held earlier.

Displaced Women Demonstrate

CALCUTTA INCIDENT

CALCUTTA, November 11. (PTI): About 150 refugee women yesterday held a demonstration in front of the Wellington Square residence of the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, shouting slogans demanding redress of their grievances.

The demonstrators, inmates of the Titagarh Women's Refugee Camp, about 15 miles from here, arrived at Sealdah Station by train and marched in procession to the Chief Minister's residence. They left the place after nightfall; after having been assured by Dr. Roy that he would meet their representatives on Saturday.

The West Bengal Government recently decided to close down the Titagarh Camp and send the inmates to the camps at Ranaghat, about 46 miles from Calcutta. The demonstrators demanded that they should be allowed to stay in the Titagarh Camp.

200 Gamblers Arrested

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 11 (PTI): A special squad of the city police has arrested over 200 persons in a three-day roundup of gamblers during the Diwali festival.

Try this DALDA recipe for delicious Balushahis

To make three balushahis, rub 2 tablespoons of Dalda into 1 cup of flour thoroughly, and prepare dough. Shape into flat rounds and dent in centre. Heat Dalda for deep frying, and remove from fire. Slip in rounds. When Dalda stops simmering, replace pan on fire. Continue to remove and replace pan till rounds are bloated and evenly browned. Next, place rounds on a perforated plate, coat with thick hot syrup and cool.

Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, can withstand prolonged cooking—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

WHICH FOODS ENRICH YOUR BLOOD?

Write for free advice today—or any day!

THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE

P. O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1

HVM. 1194-172

Mass Drugging Will Not Help

Ayurvedic View Of The Life Force In Human Body

By Dr. B. Bhattacharyya

MAN is a dynamic animal. His diseases are dynamic forces. To cure dynamic diseases, dynamic medicines are necessary. That is reason. Crude drugs and massive doses are aboriginal in character. In this advanced age of science there is no place for the latter. Those who are persisting in mass drugging by means of mass injections, inoculation and vaccination are trying to achieve the impossible. Out of all existing systems of medicine homoeopathy alone knows the secret of dynamic medicines. These are the only medicines fit for human consumption. Others are not., writes the author in the "Aryan Path".

Homoeopathy has shown great promise, but that is not enough. Homoeopathy should have taken the position of the premier world system of medicine, but it has not succeeded. Even today it is helpless against crude drugs.

The chief reason for this is that homoeopathy lacks some of the fundamental bases without which it cannot be practised effectively. These bases are provided not by homoeopathic literature but by the theory of the dynamics of the human body as adumbrated by the ancient Indian sages several thousands of years ago.

In order to make homoeopathic practice effective it is absolutely necessary that the ancient theory should be reawakened in the present age. This theory is well-known in India as "Tridosha".

Nerve Force

"Tridosha" is a Sanskrit word consisting of two particles: "tri" (3), and "dosha" (fault), that is to say, the 3 elements in the human body which are liable to be easily deranged. These 3 faults are also known as "dhatus" (supports), or, in other words, the 3 elemental forces which support and sustain the human body. These elemental forces have been given distinctive names. The first is the element of air (Vat), the second is fire (Pit), and the third is water (Kaf). Each of these 3 elements has 5 constituents. There are 5 of air, 5 of fire, and 5 of water, which together make 15 principles or categories present in the human body. These 15 forces continuously guard the human body day and night like good soldiers. So long as these soldiers are healthy, the body remains in a healthy condition. When any one of them is injured, there is corresponding injury to the human body.

The element of air (Vat) stands for the nerve force of the body and the vital power. Even the soul is of the nature of air.

So long as this element is present in the body, a person cannot die, but as soon as air leaves the body, breathing stops and the body becomes dead and lifeless. The 5 kinds of the element of air give rise to 5 kinds of powers in the body These perform 5 different functions. The 1st of the vital forces is called "Prana" (vital) air which enables a person to take in food through the mouth It is located near the heart and protects life from destruction. The 2nd is known as "Udana" (upward) air which enables one to talk, sing, cough or sneeze It occupies the region of the throat. The 3rd is called "Samana" (even) air which is located in the region of the intestines. It helps degestion by splitting up food into fragments, and separating waste matter from the food that nourishes the body The 4th is called "Vyana" (diffused) air which is present throughout the organism. It supplies "Rasa" (serum) to all parts of the body, keeps the parts lubricated and causes the outflow of blood and perspiration The 5th air power in the body is called "Apana" (downward) air which resides in the lower intestines and which forces down the foetus from the womb at childbirth, and also throws out waste matter These are in brief, the 5 air powers operating in the human body and discharging their respective functions, in accordance with the ancient theory of "Tridosha"

Circulatory System

The 2nd class of forces functioning in the body may be called the fire ("Pit") forces. This element of fire stands for the whole of the circulatory system, which imparts to the body the heats necessary for its preservation. The 1st of the 5 types of the fire element is called "Pachaka" (digestive) fire, which reduces food to fine parts, turning it into chyle and waste, including sweat and faeces. Food is digested with this heat power. The 2nd is "Ranjaka" (colouring) fire which imparts a red colour to chyle and turns it into blood. It resides in the liver and spleen and is bright red in colour. The 3rd heat force is called "Sadhaka" (fulfilling) fire which resides in the heart. It is instrumental in the proper functioning of intellect and memory, and in the fulfilment of one's desires. The 4th heat-power is called "Alochaka" (seeing) fire, which resides in the pupil of the eye. Its function is to keep up normal vision. The 5th fire force is called "Bhrajaka" (shining) fire which gives a natural shine to the skin.

Its function is to absorb oily substances rubbed on the skin, and to impart a glow to the complexion. These are, briefly stated, the functions of the 5 fire forces residing in the human body.

Water Power

The 3rd elemental force is the element of water ("Kaf"). This cold element stands for the whole of the mucous system, and rules over all the mucous surfaces of the body. It imparts just enough cold to the body to keep it alive. In the absence of cold, the body would be consumed by the element of fire The water power in the body is also like the two previously mentioned, of 5 varieties The 1st is called "Kledaka" (moistener) water, which helps digestion by moistening and disintegrating food with a humid essence The 2nd water power is called "Avalambaka" (protective) water which protects all the joints and enables the heart to perform its duties with the help of juices derived from assimilated food The 3rd is called "Bodhaka" (feeler) water which resides in the throat and the root of the tongue. It imparts the power of taste to the tongue The 4th is called "Tarpaka" (pacifier) water, and is located in the head. It assists in the function of eyes, ears and nose. The 5th water power in the human body is called "Slesmaka" (phlegmatic) water, which is located in the joints and keeps them integrated.

The upper and lower limbs can be moved without dislocation because of this water force. These are the 5 water forces residing in the human body, according to the ancient Ayurvedic teachings.

Equilibrium

When these elemental forces of nature contained in the human body, along with their 15 categories, remain in perfect equilibrium, there is produced a condition known as health. No sooner is this equilibrium lost than diseases supervene, either in acute or in chronic form. In order to keep the body in a diseaseless state, it is essential that all the major elements and their aforesaid 15 sub-elements, remain in sound condition. If these are deranged, each one of the 15 principles is capable of producing dangerous diseases. The ancients recognized 80 diseases in the sphere of air, 40 in the realm of fire, and 20 in the domain of water.

Those who are concerned in the art and practice of healing the sick should possess definite knowledge of the forces, which enables them to determine which of the 15 powers of the body is deranged, before prescribing any medicine.

It is requisite for the doctor to know, for instance, that a deranged "Alochaka" (seeing) fire causes blindness, a deranged "Udana" (upward) air causes loss of speech, a deranged "Pachaka" (digestive) fire causes dyspepsia, or a deranged "Sadhaka" (fulfilling) fire causes epilepsy, and so forth. If the doctor does not realize that it is one or other of these forces, or a combination of forces, that creates the disease, he will not know that disease ""per se" is primarily a derangement of internal forces rather than of the body itself. Not knowing which subtle forces are involved, he will not be able to cure simply by symptom correspondence, or by consulting the repertory and the vast "Materia Medica". Nor, similarly, can a doctor heal merely by possession of university degrees, unless the knowledge for which they stand is accompanied by true insight into the cosmic forces operating within the human body.

Cosmic Forces

It, further, will not be sufficient to know the "Tridosha" of diseases only. This knowledge should be supplemented by the "Tridosha" of medicines used in homoeopathy. No one until a short time ago, had ascertained the true elemental powers of the medicines according to "Tridosha methods. But such elementary tables are now available, having been compiled due to the urgency of the present need. Thus it is necessary that the "Tridosha" of the disease, the "Tridosha" of the patient and the "Tridosha" of the medicine, should be in harmony before a cure can be forced. This is a true "similia similibus" and a difficult thing too. **The cures that have been made in the past or that are now being brought about are, without these prerequisites only chance cures or the result of a chance harmony.**

The requirement now is that this knowledge of the cosmic forces inherent in the human body and inherent in medicines should become the common property to any men. Every practitioner following this process should learn that it is possible to cure serious case of diseace with a few doses of medicine, applied in accord with "Tridosha" principles without wasting valuable time in consulting voluminous and sometimes worthless books for searching out the illusive "similimum".

Let us take a concrete example. A patient comes to the doctor with all the symptoms of asthma. He has cough, cold, hard breathing, wheezing, shivering and various concomitant symptoms. What will the doctor do in this case? The "Materia Medica" and the repertory have a goodly number of medicines for asthma. But almost all cases of asthma are alike with common symptoms which are very difficult to distinguish. In spite of the fact that homoeopathy has existed for nearly 15 decades still there are today lakhs of asthma patients. Homoeopaths have almost no power over this obstinate disease. Many of them are prescribing daily for asthma and failing miserably. Their favourite medicines are generally "Natrum Muriaticum Arsenicum" or "Kali Carbonicum." With these medicines it is not possible to cure asthma.

Life Force

Homoeopaths do not know the properties of homoeopathic medicines. These properties are only to be ascertained and understood by the ancient method of "Tridosha," set down some thousands of years ago by Indian seers. Important homoeopathic remedies have now been classified for the first time and their true properties given, in adherence to old principles. In like manner well-known diseases have been classified as to contents and properties. Diseases are the inharmonious discords which weaken the entire structure by weakening the 15 principles and the 3 elements of the human dynamic field. Medicines, rightly applied, strengthen all the forces and the body itself thus enabling the body to throw out the disease. But the important point to seize upon and remember, is that the medicines must contain all the principles that have been weakened in the body. Thus, for example, if constipation is caused—as it is—by the weakness of all the 15 principles, and the simultaneous derangement of air, fire and water, this disease must receive a medicines such as "Sepia", which contains all the 3 elements and therefore all 15 vital principles. Diseases can be cured only if perfect cosmic harmony is restored in this precise manner.

The medicines of homoeopathy are highly dynamic in character. To put it differently, they contain all the elements of the Universal Brahman. The ions found in tiny homoeopathic vials, are endowed with the 3 qualities of Brahman namely "Sat" (existence), "Chit" (Consciousness) and "Ananda" (bliss). The small globules have tremendous power. The doctor is required merely to introduce this powerful cosmic force into the diseased body. The "Anu" (ion) will do the rest. It will understand its mission it will search out the diseased organs, and will derive great pleasure in curing the disease and restoring harmony. This harmony is Brahman, the highest principle in the Cosmos

"CANDIDATE FOR A BACK SEAT"

Carmack in 'The Christian Science Monitor'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE work of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations is well nigh over, and now only there is the "Swapna Desh" Exhibition, and its "Balak Nagar" Section going on.

I may be able to give some kind of detailed report in the next Sunday's issue but at present let us be satisfied with the reproduction of the speeches of our beloved President, Shri B. G. Kher delivered on two different occasions—first at the Fourth All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, and the second at the Children's Gathering where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chief Guest.

Mr. Kher's Speech

It is a matter of great pleasure to me to be present at this Conference of Balkan-ji-Bari Workers. As you know, I have been associated with this Organisation for many years, and to me—as to all of you—it is a source of great joy that it should have completed twenty-five years of useful service and should be celebrating its Silver Jubilee. To you who have been associated with this Work—some for many years, some for a shorter period—it is not necessary to recapitulate the history of the growth and development of this Movement. It is important, however, for all of us to realise that the significance of a movement must be measured in terms of the quality of its work and the objectives which inspire it.

Judged from the ordinary standards of financial resource or propaganda accompanying its activities the Balkan-ji-Bari is a small organisation connected with the activities of children which may seem to be comparatively unimportant when weighed against the activities of large political, social and business organisations. If, however, the criterion of significance is what I often stated namely the contribution which it can make to the happiness and welfare of its members, then surely we need not be apologetic about the importance of work of this Association. There is to my mind hardly any section of the population whose service can yield richer or more enduring results than service rendered to the children of a nation—irrespective of caste, creed, colour and other social and economic distinctions. Very often the work that we do with adults is handicapped by the discouraging thought that success in changing their attitudes and outlook can be only somewhat limited because their earlier life and environment have already formed their minds and left their impress on their emotions.

In the case of the children, happily, there is no such feeling. A majority of the children, who do not suffer from any serious abnormality can be educated and trained to become decent, happy free, uninhibited and socially co-operative members of the community. I often recall to myself the pregnant remark of Rabindranath Tagore who said: "Every child who comes into the world brings the message that God is not yet disappointed with man." If that is so then in serving the cause of children, we of the Balkan-ji-Bari are serving one of the noblest and most important causes to which any group of persons can devote their time and energies.

When I say all this, I do not want you to run away with the idea that merely by associating ourselves formally with a movement good in itself, we can either achieve great things or regard ourselves as worthy of compliments and praise. It depends principally on the integrity, the sincerity, the devotion and the intelligence of the Workers to make a movement really successful and effective and if these qualities are lacking in the Workers, even the best of movements can become a mockery and a sham! The object of this Conference is to give you an opportunity to exchange your ideas and experiences, to assess your strength and your weakness, to draw up a programme of future consolidation and development and to decide how you are going to make this Movement effective throughout the length and the breadth of the country. I am glad to note that all the workers who are assembled here and who have given thought to these problems have freely shared their ideas on this subject with their colleagues.

BARI SILVER JUBILEE AT RAJKOT

More than 10,000 children of Rajkot, the capital of Saurashtra celebrated with great eclat the Balkan-Ji-Bari Silver Jubilee starting the festivities with a mile-long procession on 1st November, 1950. The picture shows Hon'ble Shri Girdharlal B. Kotak, the Finance Minister of Saurashtra, awarding a trophy to the prize-winner.

Child Psychology

I am sorry I have not been able to participate in your discussions but I should like to offer, if I may, a few suggestions for your consideration. In the first place, it is necessary that **all the workers should make a careful study of Child** Psychology, not in **the abstract** and through the text-book approach but by observing children closely when they are at work or at play in the environment of the home, the school and the playground. You cannot possibly expect to gain the confidence and the co-operation of children if you approach them with the certain ready-made ideas and methods. Curious as it may sound, in dealing with children, the children themselves are the best guides, and the workers should always be prepared to learn from them in a spirit of humility. If you act on this principle, you will find that the various activities which you want to organise in your Centres—for recreation for training in crafts, for developing their creative ideals through work and play — will become interesting and vital. Secondly, I should like you to remember that a great deal of very useful work in the fields of children's education is going on in other countries of the world—not only in schools but in a large number of voluntary organisations in which parents, teachers and social workers all co-operate to provide a rich and satisfying life for the children. In these countries too, there are various kinds of deprivations from which the children — particularly those of the poorer classes — suffer, and the object of these private or semi-official organisations is to make good these deficiencies. In our country, the average child suffers much greater deprivations either because his home environment is unsongenial or his parents are too poor to provide for him even the bare minimum necessities of life or because he does not get an opportunity even to attend school. Therefore the importance of establishing supplementary organisations is much greater in their case.

In tackling this national problem I should like our workers to undertake a study of children's movements and organisations in other countries, not only in the richer and more industrialised countries like the U. K. and the U. S. A. but also in many smaller but socially advanced countries like Sweden, Norway and Denmark where, in some ways, the conditions are more closely akin to those in India.

Some time ago, as you know we made a move for the establishment of a kind of Training Centre for Balkan-Ji-Bari workers. But the proposal had to be dropped because a sufficient number of workers was not forthcoming for the purpose. If we are going to establish a good National Headquarters, as envisaged by the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee and we are to spread this movement to other parts of the country where it has not yet struck roots, it would be necessary, sooner or later, to establish such a Training Centre where workers can study all these movements, and I trust the response this time would be more adequate.

National Centre

I do hope that the National Centre which is proposed to be put up for the Organisation will provide adequate educational and cultural amenities for children so that it may become an inspiration for workers in the other States. I do not visualise very expensive buildings and luxurious equipment because I feel that, in a social movement like this, we should try and establish patterns of organisation which can be repeated elsewhere. There is no reason, however, why we should not combine simplicity with neatness and beauty and artistic sense and why, in a rich city like Bombay, the Centre should not provide adequate equipment as well as playing materials which would be dear to the heart of children and attract them irresistibly to the Centre.

A third point which I should like to emphasise is the need for giving greater attention to work with the poorer children and with children belonging to the villages. There is always a danger that a movement like this may be confined to a few big cities like Bombay and Delhi, where it can receive a good deal of publicity through the adventitious aid of the presence of great national figures. This is good in the beginning so far as it goes, but a movement cannot become a real force in the life of a people unless it can draw into its train those who are living, as it were, beyond the limelight.

Personally, I would judge the future of the movement from the success that it achieves in spreading itself into smaller towns and villages and in enthusing local people to provide, as best they can, opportunities for the healthy and normal growth of their children.

And finally you should always bear in mind that this movement is envisaged, on the national front, as designed to bring all the boys and the girls of the nation into the comradeship of one Great Brotherhood. If we allow any kind of sectional or sectarian influences to find their way into the Organisation we would be doing incalculable harm to it and to the country as a whole. In the expansion of the movement we must keep this point clearly in our mind, for I would much rather have a small but clean and genuinely national movement than a large movement which becomes polluted by undesirable influences. I venture to hope in fact that the influence of the movement will go even deeper and give our children not only a national but also an "international" outlook so that they may realise that they are one with the children of all the nations of the world in trying to build up a decent and peaceful world. That is why I hope that amongst its various other activities, the Balkan-Ji-Bari will also take upon itself the important task of making the Charter of the Children's Rights well known throughout the country and in using its growing influence to see that its clauses are fully implemented.

Now that our deliberations are over, and we have compared our notes and exchanged our ideas, I trust you will return to your different Centres to continue the work of the Balkan-Ji-Bari with greater zeal and enthusiasm than ever. I wish you all success in your efforts.

Welcoming Nehru

Shri B. G. Kher's speech, welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India—

It is a matter of great pleasure and privilege to me as President of the Balkan-ji-Bari to welcome you at this Children's Gathering organised by the Balkan-ji-Bari on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee. No fitter person could have possibly been invited to grace this function to-day as Guest of Honour. We welcome in you not only the head of our first National Government but also one whose interest in children and whose love and sympathy for them are known throughout the world. Many of us, who have been privileged to work with you during the last three decades, know how you have kept alive something of that childlike flame of enthusiasm and spontaneity which most people are apt to lose when they grow up. It is perhaps for this reason that understanding of children and enjoyment of their company come to you so naturally. We have needed now, even when you are weighted with the cares and anxieties of your high office, you always respond with pleasure to the presence of children and are able to find time for anything that concerns their welfare. You have given evidence of this interest in Children not only in our own country but also in other countries like the United States, Japan and Turkey where your imaginative gift of Indian elephants have passed into history, and if I may say so, into legends so far as children are concerned!

This Organisation which has the honour of welcoming you to-day was established twenty-five years ago, with the object of bringing cheer and joy into the life of children, its motto being "Education and Entertainment." Its sponsors realise that in the lives of children—even of those who have the benefit of attending schools—there are many gaps left by the home and the schools, which need to be filled up under the sympathetic supervision of adults. In the life of children not going to school, such gaps are even wider. Hence the importance of providing an educative environment, where they can learn through play and recreation is even greater for them. That is why, at the centres organised by the Balkan-ji-Bari, an attempt is made to give them opportunities for meeting together socially and for developing their ideas and powers in work and play.

During the last twenty-five years of its activities, this Association has worked under considerable financial and other handicaps, and it is only due to the devoted labours of a band of enthusiastic workers that a great deal of good work has been done. It is our ambition, on the occasion of this Silver Jubilee, to place this work on more stable foundations and to raise for it a substantial fund so that we may establish a worthy and adequate National Centre and assist in the organisation of living branches all over the country. We want to interest in this work not only Governments, public leaders, philanthropists, teachers and parents—all of whom have their role to play in the fruition of this idea—but also the children themselves. For they are not only the beneficiaries of this movement but also its future strength. If during the period of their childhood, they are able to profit from the enriching experience which our Centres can provide, we can look forward to their becoming, in due course, active Workers in its behalf, ready to assist it both practically and financially. That is why this

(Continued on Page 31)

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Epoch-making dramatist—Relics reveal their past—Evidence of art organisation—People's role in art—Training in art appreciation — Indian artists for UNESCO—Animals appreciate music.

In the death of George Bernard Shaw, the world of art and letters has lost a dramatist and artist of rare genius and versatility and of outstanding originality. Artists of his erudition and eminence are born at prolonged interval spread over centuries. From Kalidas to Shakespeare and then to Shaw the period which has passed extends over sixteen centuries. The distinguished careers of such artists, therefore, form landmarks in the world history of culture.

Shaw was a profound scholar and thinker. He was a prolific writer. He had also acquired deep insight into and taken keen interest in music and fine arts and had made his mark as a music and literary critic of great abilities. The apparent bitterness, which was regarded as one of the characteristic of his satirical writings, reflected his sincerity and love for truth. However it was well balanced by the lively sense of humour with which he was gifted.

Shaw's plays, built as they have been round certain themes, are thought-provoking and highly instructive; and as such they provide both entertainment and instruction to readers and spectators. Shaw's life as a scholar and artist was a model to be followed by young aspirants, as it was rigidly guided by certain well-thought principles; and to such principles should be attributed the individuality and dignity for which it was noted. It was also an example of the learning which is essential to the career of a dramatist, poet or artist. Shaw is dead, but he has attained immortality through his plays and voluminous writings which make a magnificent contribution to literature and art. May his soul rest in peace.

Relics Speak

Relics of Indian arts will have much to convey, if they are studied patiently and minutely, and not merely admired, for a moment, for their artistic merits. They are, in fact, documents full of valuable information which history does not furnish; and this information is needed to serve as a guide for art revival on the right lines.

A peep through the corridors of the hoary past will furnish faint evidences of an organisation which had nurtured art, stimulated its development and facilitated its dissemination on a country-wide basis. This organisation could not have been in the form of a deliberately constituted modern academy. In all probability, it was an arrangement embracing educational, economic and social aspects of art and had its roots deeply planted in the country's social life.

The makers of the Ajanta frescoes, Trimurti and Kailash, to give a few examples, would have been superciliously treated as mistries and craftsmen if they were to be reborn in the modern age, although they were, in fact, great artists. The works left by them bear enough testimony to the soundness of their cultural background and to the depth of their understanding of the subjects handled by them, apart from their high creative abilities, technical skill and experience. They are the symbols of the eminence attained by their creators.

Relics also convey an impression that no art was elaborated to the great height it had reached, for nothing. There was, in different periods in the past, enough public appreciation and demand for each art, and the creative process was also stimulated by constant inspiration to fulfil some higher purpose. Obviously artists were amply rewarded by temples, the court and the public for their labours.

People Promote Art

The social and economic aspect of art is one of the factors which determine either its development or decadence. The urge in the artist to create something new or to advance development of art is stimulated also by inspiration from an extraneous source. Art does not thrive if artists have to live upon mercy of the people or are treated as inconsequential persons in the social order.

The people's role in art is a factor which cannot be ignored in the context of art organisation in this age, but at present the tendency, in this country, is to lay emphasis on the training of artists and to neglect the popular side of art. This does not make a proper approach to any art be it painting, sculpture, music or dance. It is a mistake to think that art will be reintegrated in life and will again be in demand merely by providing training for artists or by building up museums and galleries. Artists will be driven to starvation, if the people among whom they have to live will have little interest in art.

Through Education

In the enthusiasm for promotion of different arts even the Government has missed to direct its attention to education of the people in aesthetic appreciation. Museums, exhibitions and performances should not be expected to cultivate the aesthetic sense of the people to the extent to which it is essential. From this point of view, it is a mistake to overestimate their utility. The practical way to achieve the end, though to a limited extent, is to integrate art in the system of education from its elementary to university stage on an all-India basis.

Students should be trained, on a graded scale, in creative self-expression and in appreciation of different arts. The result will be perceptible after some years if the beginning is, as it must be, made now. Since artistes are expected to be earlier in the field in an increasing number, the process of creating demand for art must be accelerated by every means, although some time is bound to pass before the balance between production and consumption of arts is established.

Allocation Of Artists

Besides providing facilities for training to artists, the Government has accepted the desirability of encouraging the selected among them with scholarships and with purchase of their works. Direct patronage in any form, though it should be appreciated, is not calculated to sustain the enthusiasm of artists ever, as it cannot support all and for all the while. It should not be expected to lead to re-development of art as vital interest of life to an appreciable degree as long as the people continue to be supremely apathetic to arts. Society must be made to realise its duty to support and ensure decent living to artists.

In this connection, the State has a more important function to discharge in creating conditions in which artists can live and work happily. For the sake of painting and sculpture, the Government should set apart a small percentage of the cost of public and semi-public buildings for decorations. It should, as well, ask municipalities to engage artists for decorative work in their buildings, parks and gardens. In the course of time, the public too, will be found to be in the search of artists, if it gets a lead from the Government.

For employment of artists of the different categories, new avenues will have to be explored and opened in which they can find service or independent work with the least difficulty.

BACK FROM DAY'S LABOUR

By Indra Sharma

For this end, it is necessary to formulate a scheme for allocation of artists in the new social order which is taking shape. Having been released from the temple and court, Indian arts must be provided a new and firm anchorage in the liberal and enduring patronage of the people.

From Childhood

Established in 1918, the Children's Art Centre in Boston is the oldest fine art museum in America exclusively intended for children. It is a typical model of the institutions which are needed, besides the schools, for cultivating the aesthetic sensibility of children. The primary purpose of this Centre, which in a way is a museum, is training in appreciation of beauty, and this being the case, the Centre provides, to visitors—the children, free facilities for drawing, painting and sculpturing.

In this Centre copying of other pictures or sculpture is not permitted. Children are encouraged to express their own perceptions in their own way, and each is left free to make his own choice of the medium and subject. Guidance is provided, wherever it should be given but not in the form of tutorial imposition. Obviously the system is based upon the rational methods of aesthetic training followed in advanced countries. In the children's Centres in this country emphasis is placed upon recreation and ill-understood extra-curricular activities while the principle of cultivation of the aesthetic sense of children is completely neglected. Such Centres need to be judiciously reorganised partly as schools of aesthetic training for children.

Danger Of Misrepresentation

The UNESCO seems to be evincing deeper interest in Indian Arts, when it is reported to have started to invite dancers and artists from India. At this early stage, it is necessary to inquire how the UNESCO has arranged to make selection of artists. If left to its officials at the headquarters selection is not likely to turn out to be right, as these officials are not known to have been experts in Indian Arts or conversant with the qualifications and achievements of individual artists.

An invitation to artists from the UNESCO, should be taken in the sense of international honour to them, and as such it should be extended only to those among them who deserve it by virtue of their thorough training and outstanding work. If the UNESCO sets the precedent of extending direct invitations, there is danger of misrepresentation of Indian Arts and of the honour being intercepted on wrong persons—the half trained but influential amateur. This is a matter which must engage the attention of the Government of India with whom alone the UNESCO should negotiate if it needs to invite Indian Artists.

Music And Animals

Farmers in a district in Eastern France have discovered that music, apart from exerting soothing influence on cows, tends to increase the yield of milk. Following this discovery, loud-speakers have been installed in cowsheds in the district and recorded music is played through them.

But the French farmers have not made a new discovery. The magic effect of Krishna's Flute on cows described in Indian mythology and musical songs of later ages is too well-known to be recounted in detail. In Bana's Kadambari, to cite another instance, Chandrapida's horse is stated to have been attracted towards the temple only by listening to the music played by Mahashveta. India's ancient literature will furnish numerous references to appreciation of music by animals, and such references are a tribute to the imagination and power of observation of ancient writers and poets.

U. N. AMBASSADOR TO HOLLYWOOD

By Dr. P. GOPALA KRISHNAYYA

NEW YORK (By Air).

MOGENS Skot-Hansen, a brisk eager Dane with pink cheeks and blond hair, has what he likes to describe as "the happiest job in Hollywood." The accredited film representative of the United Nations in Hollywood, complete with portfolio, his function is to make the film producers as conscious of the plot possibilities of the U.N. as they are of atomic bomb secrets and fixed horse races.

"We in the U.N. do not want Hollywood to make propaganda pictures about us," Skot-Hansen was quick to point out, "but we feel that the basic message of our organization—co-operation between nations—can be injected into any story without endangering its original premise or hurting its box-office potentialities."

As an example of what he means, Skot-Hansen cited the case of "Sunset Boulevard."

"There we have two young people in love," he went on. "They are frustrated writers and they want to write a story. So they meet at night and write. But what do they write about? We never know. Now, wouldn't it have been a nice thing if he had said to her, "Let's write a story about a cholera epidemic and how the U.N. defeats it? In that way we'd have made the audience conscious of the U.N.'s work, and the picture would have had what is called here a plus value."

Similarly, Skot-Hansen recalled the fact that in a recent film, "Panic in the Streets," the young medical officer, played by Richard Widmark, expressed a desire to get away from it all.

"That was so selfish of him, "Skot-Hansen continued, "why didn't he have a reason for wanting to get away?

There are so many things he could have done. Research in India. Child welfare work in Greece. But no. He just wanted to get away. Does he represent the typical American point of view? Do you think European audiences will sympathize with his point of view?"

NOT A TAIL PIECE

His ultimate hope, Skot-Hansen admitted, is to get Hollywood producers to insert some sort of reference to the U.N in every film they make. It doesn't particularly matter to him whe her it's a flashback of the General Assembly at Lake Success or a planeload of serum leaving for a distressed area. He doesn't even mind if it's the title of a new Betty Grable picture

"We don't want the U.N. dragged in by the tail, naturally," he said. "but the work we are doing has become such an integral part of our daily life that I don't see how any one can produce a factual or semi-documentary picture of today without touching on one of our many activities."

To help Hollywood writers and producers recognize these activities, Skot-Hansen stands ready at all times to give advice, background information and, if necessary, inspiration. He has a library of more than 3,000,000 feet of stock film on the U.N. which is available to all. In addition, he has some 1,000 story ideas that could serve as springboards or bases for good entertainment pictures.

"The U.N. is not just an office building in New York," he remarked. "it is the focal point of a great many human, dramatic stories. Like 'The Search', which was made in Europe through the co-operation of our tracing service. Kirk Douglas is very excited about making a picture on this theme right now. He calls me up at least once a day."

Oddly, for a place notoriously derelict of originality, Hollywood was extremely slow to avail itself of Skot-Hansen's file of ideas. The great majority of writers and producers, it seems, regarded him with the same suspicion they usually give the representatives of organized groups like the Brazilian coffee industry and the Temperance Union.

"Even today, there are people of importance in the motion-picture industry who think the U.N. belongs to the newsreels," he commented. "Their resistance must be broken down."

On the other hand, there are men in Hollywood who have co-operated almost from the start. In "Mister 880," a story about domestic counterfeiting, Julian Blaustein, the producer, planted the idea of the U.N. into the script by casting Dorothy McGuire as a translator. A few stock shots of Lake Success, taken from Skot-Hansen's library, quickly established the connection

A few weeks ago an independent outfit produced a film called "Korea Patrol." Skot-Hansen gave the project an official blessing by supplying footage of the Security Council in session and suggesting a foreword, which stated that the conflict was a U.N. police action rather than an independent American operation

At this writing, Skot-Hansen has been in Hollywood for eighteen months. Despite the fact that he came out with a motion picture reputation of his own (he wrote the script of the prize-winning Danish film, "Day of Wrath") and countless letters of introduction to the right people, he found it pretty tough sledding for the first six months.

"For three days the telephone did not ring," he recalled. "Then it was somebody looking for a job."

Now, however, Skot-Hansen believes the worst is behind him.

Producers are calling me up all the time," he said. "Why only this morning I was discussing a story with a big director. He told me if I could show him how he could inject a U.N. theme into a Western he'd make it. I told him it was easy. The cattle all come down with hoof and mouth disease. The U.N machinery cures the epidemic. He went away a very happy man. I assure you."

Smti. Anjali Hora, the well-known exponent of "Bharatnatya" rendering an "Abhinaya" item on Shiva at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, where she and her pupils gave a recital last week. By sticking to the traditional and authentic technique, she carries on the "Kalakshetra" traditions of Smti Rukmini Devi among her pupils in Bombay.

'THE ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN'

★

(Continued from Page 10)

conclude that, unless they were made by a Metch Kangmi, they must have been made by somebody who had forestalled him in making the ascent of the Zemu. On arrival in Darjeeling he made inquiries and found that nobody had passed the gap but that a Major John Hunt was said to have made the attempt,

Some Handiwork

Among other facts Tilman records was the discovery by the Everest Expedition in 1938 that a cairn raised over the bodies of those who had died the previous year had been moved. This cairn had been erected on the summit of the Rongbuk Glacier far above the snowline and in a position which no Tibetan would ever dare attempt to reach, not only because of the difficulty of the climb but because it was located on the sacred and taboo slopes of Everest, of which they stand in mortal dread. The monks at the monastery below stated emphatically that Metch Kangami had moved it.

The city of La Paz in Bolivia is at 11,910 feet. The Rongbuk Monastery lies at 17,000, and is the highest point continuously inhabited by known man. A few hermits live a little above it and climbers have, of course, gone higher (the record is Smythe's at more than 28 000 feet). A Colonel Henniker, when fighting his way over a 17,000-foot pass in Ladakh in 1930, met a Hindu clothed only in a loincloth, striding along in a blizzard. In his amazement he hailed the man in English, and was even more dumbfounded when he was answered in the same language, as follows: "Good morning, sir, and a happy Christmas!"

It was mid-July but many degrees below zero. The Hindu said that he was taking the trip for the good of his soul and was therefore quite warm. Men, in fact, can live under unimagined conditions and perhaps, as Julian Huxley so boldly suggests, by the exercise of some unknown mental powers. Whole tribes or races might have evolved such powers.

What then of the final suggested explanation of these abominable creatures? Here perhaps you should brace yourself for at least a mild jolt, for it is simply that they are the living remnants of our man-ape or ape-man ancestors who learned to withstand great cold during the recent Ice Age and who, forced back and up into the utmost recesses of the least-inhabited mountainous region of the world by modern men, have managed to survive there in small numbers and probably in caves and possibly without even fire.

The great apes have survived in Malaya and Africa, why could not a man-ape have done so in upper Burma or Tibet?

Actually, we are still only halfway out of the Ice Age.

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT SINGER

The 13th death anniversary of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan was celebrated for three days by the Saraswati Sangeet Vidyalaya with music and dance recitals by prominent artistes. Photo shows Bade Gulamali Khan, Smt. Kumudini Pai Kapileshwari Buwa and Swarooplata and other prominent artistes who participated in the celebrations.

NOW THEY'VE DONE IT!

MADE a mop with a bend in its handle so you don't have to bend your back. Without stooping, you can slide it effortlessly under couches, pianos, beds, tables, and chests, get at dust in ordinarily inaccessible spots without moving furniture around.

INTRODUCED disposable shoe-shine cloths in a compact packet—a flat, match-book-type folder—that takes up no more space than a handkerchief in pocket, purse, or travel bag. Each packet contains five wax-impregnated rayon fiber cloths which unfold to 13½ inches lengthwise and are said to clean, polish, and preserve leather goods in a single action. They can be used on handbags, gloves, belts, leather cases, and compacts as well as on shoes

CONTRIVED a nutcracker that works like a car jack, cracks the nut but stops before crushing the kernel.

DEVISED a tray to let tots eat at the grown-up's table. It has a special clamp that fastens the tray securely to the table, permits quick removal after meals. A turned-up protective ledge around the tray keeps glasses and dishes on tray, prevents damage from spilling.

MARKETED a handy gadget for golfers that does 12 jobs yet is small enough to fit in a watch pocket. It includes a device for fixing ball pits on the greens, a stymie marker, yardage scale for iron shots, shoe spike wrench, club furrow cleaner, club grip roughener, pencil sharpener, fingernail cleaner, and it can be used to clean mud from shoes.

DEVELOPED a new, inexpensive car vacuum cleaner that operates on the vacuum built up by the engine and develops powerful suction. Easily installed without special tools, it fits into the glove compartment of the car.

MANUFACTURED a multi-purpose extension picnic fork. It's encased in an attractive plastic cylinder which allows safe carrying or storage. The cylinder serves as a cool, handle extension, doubling length for open fire, barbecue, or other cooking. Used without the cylinder, the fork is a many-purpose kitchen implement.

BROUGHT OUT an inflatable bath lounge of plastic designed to provide maximum comfort in the tub for users of all ages. Weighing about a pound, easily inflated and deflated, it has a seat, back support, and headrest. Suction cups on the bottom hold it firmly in place

ANNOUNCED a new kind of home torch that lights with a match, requires no pumping, priming or pouring. Useful for lighting fires, singeing fowl feathers, removing paint and putty, and for other purposes around the house or hobby shop, the torch employs a new type of fuel packaged in a disposable container (much like a beer can) which seals quickly into position in the torch, is as readily replaced when empty

DEVISED an unusual rubber door mat that rings a bell or sounds a chime when stepped on. The mat, 2 x 2 feet or 2 x 3 feet in size, comes complete with transformer, wiring, and chime or bell, and operates on any 110-volt a.c. circuit. For homes as well, it's particularly useful in stores, shops, doctors and dentists offices for announcing entry of a customer

BROUGHT OUT an harmonica that sounds like a whole band. A molded-on amplifying horn is said to permit even a beginner to produce tone blends, simulate violin sounds, make 'pull out' tones, train sounds "mutes", cut-offs, and other effects.—Galton in the 'American.'

HINDUS' HOLY OF HOLIES

*

(Continued from Page 2)

the nation. India has always been a leader of the people in everything sacred. Such she will continue to be.

●

The early history of Banaras is involved in much obscurity. It is indisputably a place of great antiquity. It may even date from the time when the Aryan race first spread itself over Northern India. When it was first built, and by what prince or patriarch, is altogether unknown. It is certain that the city is regarded by all Hindus as coeval with the birth of Hinduism. It is a notion derived both from tradition and from their own writings. Allusions to Banaras are exceedingly abundant in ancient Sanskrit literature. By reason of some subtle and mysterious charm, it has linked itself with the religious sympathies of the Hindus through every century of its existence.

The Hindu ever beholds the city in one peculiar aspect, as a place of spotless holiness and heavenly beauty. His imagination has been kept fervid from generation to generation, by the continued presentation of this glowing picture. Believing all he has read and heard concerning this ideal seat of blessedness, he has been possessed with the same longing to visit it as the Mohammedan to visit Mecca, or the Christian enthusiast to visit Jerusalem. Having gratified his desire, he had left the memory of his pious enterprise to his children for their example, to incite them to undertake the same pilgrimage, faithfully transmitting to them the high ambition which he himself received from his fathers.

●

Macaulay speaks of her as "a city, which, in wealth, population, dignity and sanctity, was among the foremost of Asia. Commerce had as many pilgrims as religion. All along the shores of the venerable stream lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise. From the looms of Banaras went forth the most delicate silks, that adorned the halls of St. James's and of Versailles; and in the bazars, the muslins of Bengal and the sabres of Oude were mingled with the jewels of Golconda and the shawls of Cashmere"

TYPEWRITER THAT WRITES BACKWARDS

*

(Continued From Page 1)

rush order from the OSS during the war

HE BUILT A BATCH OF MACHINES FOR THEM THAT COULD TYPE IN 16 LANGUAGES, AND THEY WERE PARACHUTED TO OPERATIVES WORKING BEHIND THE LINES.

At the other extreme he recently designed a keyboard with the diamond, club, spade and heart symbols for Albert H. Morehead, the bridge columnist; a set of "micro-elite" type (16 characters to the inch to write E PLURIBUS UNUM in coin size) for the Numismatic Society of America; and a special key for the publisher of Superman comics, showing the Man of Steel, arms spread, flashing through the stratosphere in his usual inimitable style.

Lately he's tackled the problem of handicapped persons, and has developed a special keyboard which enables an amputee with one hand to type at about 54 words a minute — not a bad score for a two-handed typist. He's also worked out a device to help spastics and other paralytics who have trouble making certain motions with their hands. He calls these projects hobbies, but actually they are all a part of his job of making the typewriter a universal writing tool.

But in spite of the many unusual requests he has filled he can still be suprised. Not long ago a young woman walked into his shop and requested that a pair of characters to represent the male and female sex be added to her typewriter. At first Tytell thought she was joking, but when she identified herself as a botany specialist at the Museum of Natural History and convinced him that the signs symbolized "he" and "she" in the biologist's vocabulary, Tytell promptly soldered the sex tags to her machine.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WEST opened the heart king. Dummy ruffed and declarer promptly took the club finesse, but it lost to West's king and a trump came back. South won, cashed the club ace and crossed to dummy's spade ace.

If the clubs had split, South would have been able to discard a diamond and two hearts, but when they didn't he was able to throw only one loser on the club jack, and went down two. With the combined hands it was possible that the slam might be made if the club finesse worked and either the clubs and spades split, or South was able to ruff all of his heart losers in dummy. But certainly the odds were against making the slam. Whose fault was it?

You may be inclined to place the blame on North who had a poor hand. Indeed, North might have responded two spades instead of two diamonds, but once he had chosen the two diamond response, he was correct to give one slight push towards slam when South overbid the score. A somewhat better fit (in which South had the diamond ace instead of the heart ace) might have made the slam a laydown. The blame rests more heavily on South.

Having evoked the Blackwood four notrump convention to discover that North had only one ace, he might have paused to consider that partner had paused originally. With one trick surely off the hand, North must have enough to take care of four other possible losers in South's hand. There was too much risk that he would be unable to do so, or that even if he held four potential winners, he might have the kind of hand where a club lead would establish the setting tricks before South could find a place to park his losing club. South could hardly expect to find the slam a laydown—and since it could not be that there was a good likelihood that it might have less than a 50-50 chance. Indeed, as the cards lay South would have had his hands full trying to make five-odd.

North-South vulnerable, and 40 on score. North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 7 6
♡ —
◇ J 10 5 4 2
♣ Q J 8 6 2

WEST
♠ 8 5
♡ K Q 10 9
◇ 7 6 3
♣ K 9 4 2

EAST
♠ 9 2
♡ 8 7 6 4 3
◇ A K Q 8
♣ 10 5

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 10 4 3
♡ A J 5 2
◇ 9
♣ A 7

The bidding.

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
2◇	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5◇	Pass	6♠	All Pass

THE KILLER TIGER

★

(Continued from Page 7)

the shortest route to paradise I calculated. But I counted without my host. This was a veteran man-eater and a malicious and cunning foe and he did just the thing which no self-respecting tiger would have done! The rage of the tiger had spent itself and on hearing my second call it stopped abruptly. With eyes glued to the spot I waited breathlessly and strove to calm and quiten my heaving frame. A full quarter of an hour had passed and there was no sign of the tiger. Was I going to be baulked of my prey again, after all?

I raised my hand to my mouth to repeat the call when it was arrested in mid-air. A sixth sense warned me of hovering danger. I suppose every hunter has this sixth sense, for many a time I had owed my life to this. I cannot explain or convey my feelings exactly on paper but the hair on my scalp rose and a shiver ran down my spine. I looked up and found myself glaring into the baleful, hate-filled, maddened eyes of the tiger—a tiger which had made a record number of kills. I cannot describe that moment adequately. It seemed an eternity had passed by since I first saw the tiger; the senses became numb and limbs paralysed. Then slowly the will mastered itself and life returned to the body. I had that much sense left to realise that the slightest movement on my part would make the tiger charge.

●

I continued staring into his eyes and slowly, oh, ever so slowly, began to raise the rifle, the butt pressed hard against the rock between my right arm and body. Another inch and the barrel would be in the line with that broad chest. I dare not contemplate what would happen if I missed! I continued to give look for look and never once did my eye waver; the hypnotism of man and stronger will power had prevailed, but for how long? The incident did not take so long as I have taken to tell you and convey my impressions on paper. That I can never do adequately.

I saw the tiger crouch on his forepaws ready for the spring. At the same moment my rifle came into line with his head. I had never taken a head shot, it was far too risky. But here I had no choice. I pulled the trigger and was aware of two things. The recoil of the rifle sent it clattering to the ground below and my right arm was dislocated and the second impression that I gained was to see a furry black and yellow body hurtling itself down at me. Its hind legs caught me a smashing blow on my chest and I was hurtling through space with it. I landed on top of the tiger and falling from such a height on my dislocated arm I immediately passed out.

●

When I regained consciousness I found my faithful carrier pouring water over me and finding myself straddling the dead tiger I hurriedly jumped up. On examination I found that my bullet had gone clean through the brain and had drilled a neat little hole between the eyes. His dying throes and spring already started had carried him to my rock and bouncing from there the momentum of the fall had taken me with him.

A young couple appeared before a certain judge on a petition for a divorce. As it was the conscientious judge's practice to bring divorce-minded couples together and attempt a reconciliation, he was discussing their impending case with them in his chambers.

He turned to the young wife and said, "There must have been something you liked about this young man, or else you would never have married him in the first place."

"Yes, sir," replied the young woman, "there WAS something I liked about him, but he spent it."

Children's Own Corner

*

(Continued from page 26)

large [illegible] of children has assembled here today to welcome you and here from you words of encouragement and cheer. Your presence here signifies the fact that both you and the Government of India are interested in the development of this movement and that, if we are able to render useful service to the cause of children through this Association, its patronage will not be lacking.

May I also add, sir, that our great object in the organisation of this movement is not only to bring much needed happiness into the life of these children but to make them realise that they are all members of the Great Brotherhood, which transcends all differences of caste, creed, colour and social and economic status? All those, who have been associated with the study of the child mind, realise that the child, in his earliest years, has no racial or social or religious prejudices. In fact, he does not even distinguish between animate and inanimate objects and often treats his dolls and toys and play things as well as his pets with the same interest and affection as he deals with his friends and relations. It is the unconcenial atmosphere and environment of adult life which gradually imposes these unnatural prejudices on his mind and spoils the refreshing innocence and [illegible] of his outlook. By enrolling children of all classes and communities in one big comradeship of work and play, we are anxious to make our contribution to the building up of a united and peaceful nation in this great land of ours. There is no one, with the exception of Gandhiji, who in our times has rendered greater service to this ideal or who holds it dearer than yourself. It is, therefore, only fit and proper that these thousands of children should hear this great message from your lips. You have addressed all kinds of gatherings in your life—of statesmen, politicians, legislators, men of science and above all of the masses of your countrymen and women. This large gathering of children, however, which faces you to-day with bright and eager faces and admiring eyes is in some ways a unique audience which I have no doubt you have a specially soft corner in your heart. I have great pleasure in requesting you to address them.

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. You will feel proud to have joined it.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

B.B.C.'S ROBOT EARS

Robot studios are coming into use at the B.B.C. most of them in cities and towns a long way from London. They are at present in the experimental stage, but before long it is expected that the robots will be used instead of technicians to warn when anything is going wrong with a transmitted programme.

It will be possible for commentators and observers to go into a studio, press a button, and put themselves on the air without the help of an engineer on the spot. And if there's a technical breakdown the broadcaster will bring emergency apparatus into operation by pressing other buttons.

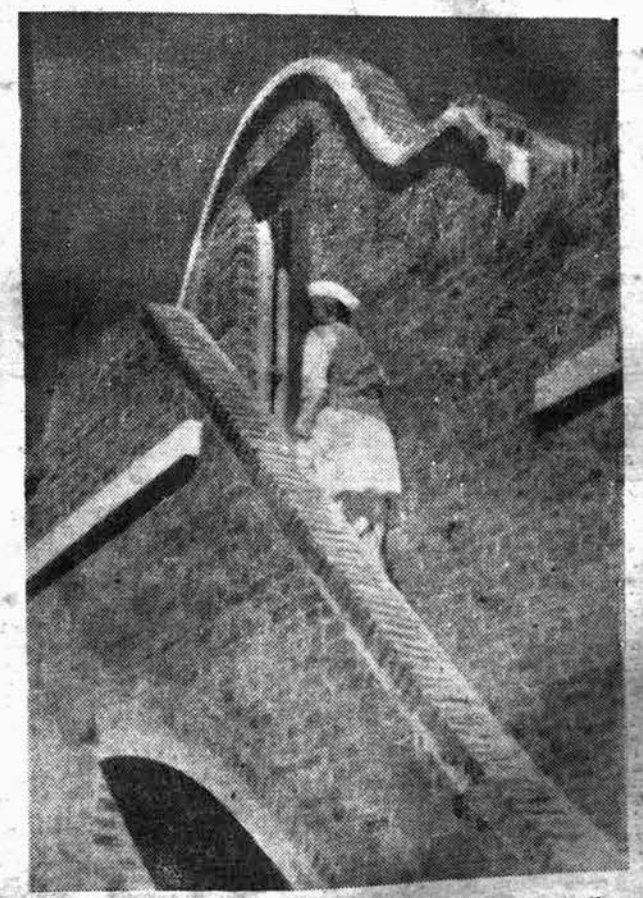
The robot can detect the slightest distortion or unwanted noise. As one B.B.C. official put it recently: "It doesn't grow tired, go sick or want to see its girl friend. Nor does it want to see Arsenal play Chelsea. The critical faculty of a human monitor falls off rapidly after the first few minutes but the robot is there all the time."

It has been stressed that the robots will not put any staff out of work. Replaced men are wanted for more interesting jobs with better prospects.

ROLLING HOME: Oldenburg citizens who do not feel well enough to drive after a party are requested to dial 01. A policeman then arrives to take the driver's seat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

A POLITICAL PILGRIM



Pt. Nehru going up the steps of "Parnakuti" to meet the Mahatma.

INFORMAL

There is a smile on his lips.

FORMAL

Now he has become Master of the Mike.

Pt. Nehru and party coming down the steps of Prambanan Temple during his visit to Indonesia.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S NATARAJAN.